## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرچ پیرے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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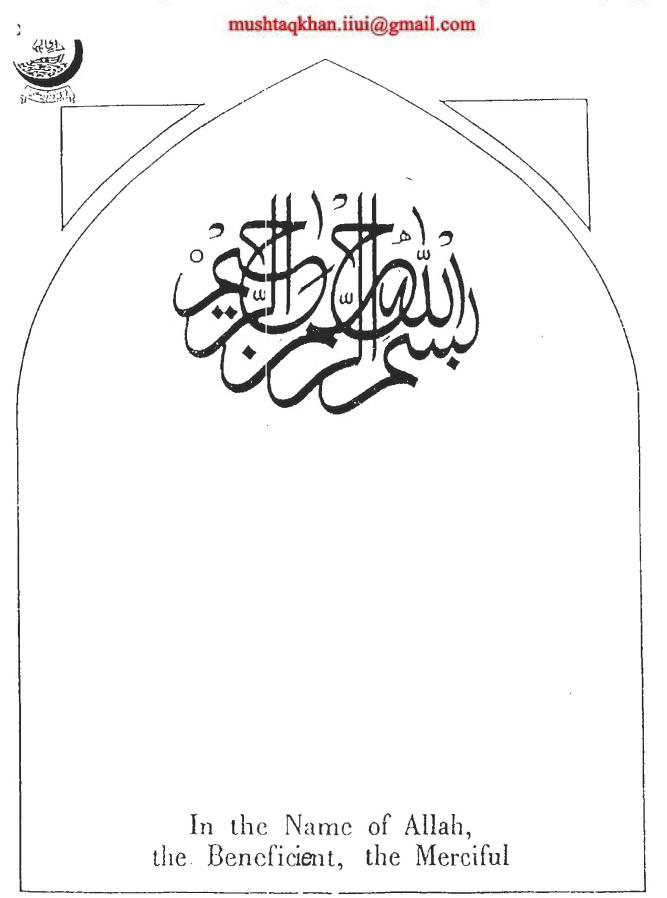
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1999

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" Those who do not make decisions in accordance with that revealed by Allah are in fact the unjust " (Qr. 5-45)

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### IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARIAH LAW IN PAKISTAN

RESEARCH SCHOLAR

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SUBMITTED FOR

Ph.D. DEGREE

DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC LEARNING
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UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. NOOR AHMED SHAHTAZ

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### CERTIFICATE

Certified that MUHAMMAD NAZEER AKHTAR S/O. LATE ABDUL KARIM has carried out research on the topic "Implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan" under my supervision. His work is original and distinct and his dissertation is worth of presentation to the University of Karachi for award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Isla nic Studies.

(DR/NOOR AHMED SHAHTAZ)

Asst. Prof. / Research Supervisor (SZIC)

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Dated: <u>SEPT.11.1999</u>

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of Pakistan, should run the Government under the principles of Islamic teachings and injunctions of Woly Quran & Sunnah.

• To act against the tenets of Holy quran is to go against and nullify the commandments of Almighty Allah, which is a sin committed by Muslim and is punishable.

(Those who do not make decisions in accordance with that revealed by Allah are in fact the unjust).

I am inquisitive to know the cause of delay in the matter and like to go in for research work and survey just to find out who is to be blamed. I am also desirous to meet those parties who will participate in framing such Law, such as experts of Islamic Law, Religious Scholars intellectual, jurists and Government Body and would like to know the facts of delay in the promulgation of divine Law in Pakistan.

In order to find out its solution, I did a thorough research work by meeting the different group of peoples and collected the information as discussed here under:

oter-1 To stress upon the importance of Shariah Law and its implementation in an Islamic state I discussed in the first Chapter the concept of God, and the relationship of MAN AND GOD the Salient features of SOVEREIGNTY OF GOD the man and his religion Islam and the importance of Shariah Law in Islam.

This will give us the definite idea to understand the factors under which the implementation of Shariah Law in a Islamic State in unavoidable, and if ignored by the Muslim Ummah, they shall be liable to committing a sin and are punishable as commanded in the Holy Quran.

MAN AND GOD' By virtue of possessing a self, a man can in his humble capacity work together with God in the carrying out of divine plan. The Ouran earnestly appeals to the man to work with God in

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DIN AND MAN Din Leads man to the realization that he can develop his potentialities only by Cooperating with his fellowmen, in attainment of common ends. Inthis way it plays a vital part in the development of customs and Law and institution.

SOVEREIGNTY OF GOD; While explaining the Sovereignty of God, it is inherent in the very conception of Sovereignty that the authority of the Sovereign power should neither be limited by any power other than its own free will, nor bound by any Law imposed from outside. If society acknowledges that the injuctions of God and his messengers are above question and neither its executive can issue any order nor its legislative pass any Law, for its judiciary can give verdict except in accordance with the Shariah, it means that it has surrendered its claim to Sovereignty in favour of God and His messenger.

The term used by the Quran for the agency is "KHILLAFAT" which means that such an agency is not Sovereign in its self but it is vicegerent of the Dejure and Defacto Sovereign; God Almighty.

The Sovereignty of Gcd could be established on the earth through the believers of God as a Muslim Community, who could be called "TRUSTEES" as Communicated in Holy Quran.

The western concept of Sovereignty as mentioned in this thesis also established the same fact as stated here above.

DEFINITION AND

By defining Shariah and its implementation in a Islamic country like Pakistan, one must have the little but some knowledge as to what

is Shariah Law and why it is essential to be enforced in a Islamic state, which is defined as, the term Shariah means a complete code of faith and practice I.E. of "AQA-ID) and

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"TASAWWUF" of internal manifestations. Figa includes a wide area of operation such as Mu-AMLAT, Radood, Tazirat or Uqubat, Janayat, Siyar, administration, procedure and practice in judicial matters and other relations in law. Another definition of Shariah means, "The clear path to be followed" technically stands for the Law of guidance for the regulation of life in the best interest of man or Shariah means the canon of Law of Islam. The author of this Law is Allah.

While discussing its importance, we admit, Shariah is divine Law in the sense that it is concrete embodiment of the Divine will according to which man should live in both his private and social life. It is the Law according to which God wants a Muslim to live. It encompasses every phase of life, Shariah centains all the principles to correct and cure the social diseases of the Islamic World, as very aptly expressed by Dr. Ahmed Zaki Yamani "By Iiving according to Shariah man places his whole existence at the Mercy of God".

According to Professor Sayyed Hussain Nasr, the word Shariah is derived etymologically from the root meaning "ROAD" it is road that leads to God.

Similarly Joseph schacht writes, "Islam in general and Islamic Law in particular is a system of duties, a command which is typical of the ethical attitude of Quran towards legal matters. Schacht calls the Shariah the core and kernal of Islam itself.

Imam Ghazali contended that the very objective of Shariah is to promote the welfare of the people which lies in safe-guarding their faith, their intellect, their prosperity and their property.

The Holy Quran contains all the principles necessary to regulate human conduct and for the development of human

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mentation in Islamic State, whether Shariah effects the rights of certain section of society, what is islamisation and law and the concept of Islamic State, have been discussed also.

SUPERIORITY OF SHARIAH LAW.

Regarding superiority of Shariah Law over man made law, it is Historical remark that the proposition of Shriah has guided the system of contemporary world from the very stages of its formation for the welfare of Man. It should be kept in mind, Nevertheless that the conceptions of the sacred principles vitally different in original from man made systems. The former are divine while the later are manufactured or selfishly empirical.

The former are given by God Who is just and Who establishes justice and right, while the later are made by those who believe and act on the ideology that. "This is better than that or because it is given by a positive group temporaril opportunist".

However for the jurpose of proving the Shafiah, we point out, that man made laws are unable to satisfy human needs and are always subject to amendments and are modified from time to time according to the changes in the Man's Social life.

The principles of Shariah of Islam, which include also the laws needed for society, inspite of changes in the social set-up on the one hand remain perennial and fixed, they cover every kind of change which may come about in the

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#### USE OF FORCE FOR IMPLEMENTATION!

Regarding its use of force for its implementation, it is clarified by Holy Quran that "We sent our messengers with clear arguments and with these our laws and the criterion of justice, so that man may establish himself in justice and with it We have also created steel wherein is mighty power and many other uses for mankind." (AL HADEED) (0-57:25).

In other words law which is not backed by force is no more than a pious advice, Law must be enforced if social order is to be maintained. The Quran, therefore, is in favour of the State maintaining sufficient power to enforce its law.

The Mere enactment of good laws, the Quran Asserts, is not enough to ensure peace in the world, It is necessary that the laws should be properly enforced.

#### WHETHER IT AFFECTS THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS!

Whether Shariah Law Affects the rights of certain society or not is elaborated here. Islam grants equal status to woman with man in her moral and spiritual stature, says the Holy Quran:-

"The believers men and women are protection one of the other" They enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong (Evil) (IX' 71(This is to be ensured that the women is not at the mercy of men.

According to the divine proclaimation the entrie mankind irrespective of its religion race, cast or creed has been created God's agents and inheritors of the earth.

Coming to the enslavement of the minorities as alleged by certain class of people, let it be pointed out that nothing would be more clien to an Islamic way of life and thought, than to enslave any part of the humanity whatever be the

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of the slaves.

The Jizio Tax was imposed on the members of these vanquished rabels but only on those who were ablebodied were fit to serve in the military, but were not required to serve in it. The tax proceeds were spent on the protection of the life and property of those vanquished rebels. The women and children were exempt from it. Similarly the old, the disabled and those having no ablility to pay were also exempt.

In the matter of protection of life, no discrimation was allowed between the protection of Muslim and Protection of a phimmi. If a muslim killing a Phimmi, he was awarded the same panelty of Qisas (Death) as prescribed for Muslims.

Those non-muslims who were already living in the land when they came under Islam as a result of treaty, they were granted full rights and were not required to pay Juzia.

There is a widespread misunderstanding that a non-wuslim in a Islamic State cannot fully participate in the affiars of the Government but non-muslims have been taking part in Jahad (The Holy Crusades) and allowed their share in the war booty.

In the matter of recruitment to important and senstive position in the Islamic administration only two condition have to be satisfied which are Universally followed in all the modern secular state today, namely that the candidate should on merit be found fit to hold the post and that he be a loyal to the Islamic regime.

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TER II

In the second chapter the concept of Islamic state is discussed in order to know What Islamic State means and how important it is to establish it under the divine law in a territory where muslim Ummah lives. In fact word "Islam" itself Means" Submission to God" and clarifies the notion of severeignty in the Shariah Law. And the State is a concrete entity in which the Ummah Attains righteousthat the state is one where the means the dominance. It shows the state does not come achieves intoexistence as an end in itself but takes shape only a means for the righteous people to administer it on basis of Righteousness. The Government being representa--ive of the Ummah, it is administereed on behalf of Allah by principles of Righteousness.

On the basis of the Quranic Injunctions "And those who donot rule in accordance with what is revealed by God are disbelievers". (1) . In my research work (Chaper 2) I tried to establish that how much important and essential is the implementation of Shariah Law in an Islamic State by quoting the verses of the Holy Quran from different chapters which lay an emphasis on that Muslim State do not follow it and do not give justice in accordance with the law given to them are "FASIKOON" AND "ZALIMIN".

Pakistan being an Islamic State as mentioned in the constitution of the country could not so far promulgate the Islamic Law due to the difference of opinions in the Political parties, Bureaucrates who are holding the reigns of Government and who are the actual power and authority behind the State Rule.

In order to find cut the causes of controversies, I have quoted the opinions of the parties in favour of enforcement of Shariah Law in Pakistan and also the opinions of those who are against its promulgation with reference to its printed matter in different Newspapers of the country. (Since July, 1988 Todate)

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ORDINANCE & USHER ORDINANCE and some others ( Six in numbers) but unfortunately none of these laws were implemented. The Nation remained hopeful of implementation till but its today, nothing concrete has come out so far. To add fuel to the fire, the Pakistan People's Party, Jamiat-e-Ulema Jamiat-e-Ahle-Hadith, Jamat-e-Islami, Lahore Figh Court Bar Association, Tehrik Nifaz-e -Figh-I-Jafria, Joint action Committee of Political and Non-Political Group ( 13 in number ) and jurists showed adverse attitude certain implementation of Shariah Law, This attitude of the parties could be witnessed as quoted by me from "Davn" from July, 1988 to December 1990.

Chapter 4. In Chapter 4 are the opinions of the parties, I interviewed who gave their views as to why the was not implemented Pakistan and who could be held responsible for this delay. The parties, I interviewed were the Government of Pakistan Law enforcing Agency's different representatives, political parties representatives, religious heads, jurists legal experts and public representatives. With the exception of Government representatives the rest of the parties were very open in their views recorded by me and they unanimously established that Government of Pakistan, who so ever held the reigns of power since the birth of Pakistan were responsible for non implimentation in Pakistan because of the vested interest of the Members of the Government.

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in the last the Chapter-6 is the "CONCLUSION" arrived at.

Before closing, I would like to extend my feelings of Thanks and gratitude to my respectful Professor, Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Learning's Dr.Abdul Rasheed and Dr. Noor Ahmed Shahtaz under whose kind encouragement and valued guidance, I have been able to prepare this Thesis, which I hope will be of some interest to my esteemed readers.

I also pay them my gratitude as my Directors of Research who extended to me their personal attention in the preparation and compilation of this Chesis.

My thanks are also due to university Professors for their timely instructions and guidance and to the liberian of Karachi University, British Council Liberary, U.S.A. Lib-rary and Liaquat Liberary of Karachi, for providing me with relevant books and reading material in connection with the preparation of Thesis.

(M. NAZEER AKHTAR)

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According to the jews, God is a faithful husband and according to Christian, He is kind Father. The believers of both these religions treat God in term of human being. Therefore at least to my mind this argument of "faithful husband" and kind "father" does not seem to be very convincing. The Christian declared Jesus Christ as the son of God, the jews declared Hazrat Uzair as the son of God, and over all this, the angels as the daughters of God. This idea is more irrational than ISLAM, as sexual position is attributed to God who begets sons, (Jesus and Hazrat Uzair).

A Christian sect included Hazrat Mariam (Mary) also in Godhood and she was taken to be mother of God (How Strange!)

- (1) "Neither he begets one nor is He begotton" Sura Ikhlas
- (2) "Surely have they disbelieved, Who say that God,
  - " He is the Messiah, Son of Marry " (1)

Islam has put forward a most Comprehensive and perfect principle of Unity of God and describe the attributes of God. He is One and none shares, His authority, none is worthy of worship except Him, who has always been alone and will always remain alone. The highest concept of God is LA-ILA-HA IL-LALLAH

Thus we see that conception of God is very clear in Islam.

Islam on its past has presented a concept of God entirely at variance with the One advanced by the various religions of the world. Along with Iman in God the distinguishing feature of the Islamic concept lies in the belief that God did not merely create the Universe, but also laid down definite laws to regulate the scope and functions of the various objects comprising it. The law of cause and Effect and the "Law of Uniformity in nature "among other being of basic Importance and they deal with external nature of the Universe. He has, besides prescribed definite laws regulating human life and its activities.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN ALMAIDA-(5-L7)

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the Rusul and conveyed by them as Messengers of God to mankind. It is this wherein Islam as a "Din" also distinguishes itself from the Material concept of life which takes no congnisance of the Divine guidance by means of revelation.

Belief in God is the life blood of religion. Question relating to God have naturally engaged the attention of the advocates and opponents of religion. What is God and how do we know him are questions which no Serious student of religion Can brush aside? Adequate and satisfactory answer to these basic questions will enable us to understand the nature of God and assess the value of religion. In fact we find that these questions too have received different and conflicting answers. It may be of interest to note that even the questions themselves have been phrased according to the point of view of each writer. Those who employ the positivist approach have put the question in the from of "How did the idea of God take its rise in the human mind?" Grant Allen and I.G. Frazer are fair representatives of this group of writers. Their answer may be summerised thus:-

Primitive man lived in constant dread of the violent forces of nature which threatened him with physical injury and even death. Storms, thunderbolt earthquakes and other cataclasms of nature frightened and overawed him and as animistic tendencies dominated his mind. He personified the forces of nature and sought to placate them by offering them worship and sacrifice. He thus peopled the world with gods. Later on, as man's mind developed, he found necessary to rationlise his old attachment to them. The urge of Unification led him to reduce the multiplicity of gods to one supreme diety. He formed an abstract idea of the Absolute and then driven by unconscious emotional urges, objectified that idea. The God thus evolved is a subjective God. In the words of SHEEN, "the only God attained by a purely affective approach is a subjective God born of ones own feeling.".

This in brief, is the revolutionary theory which purports to give an account of the origin and development of the idea of one God. It is presumed that the idea of God is found only in the higher religions of the modern man and that it was alien to the mind of primitive people.

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have advocated the view that primitive man's mind too was gifted with the awareness of God. According to professor Toynbee this view is put forward by Father Schmidt, who based his theory on observations made by him of "Common elements in the religious of the most primitive surviving peoples, now scattered in holes and corners at opposite extremities of the inhabited surface of the Earth. The present writer cannot say how the scholars who are working in this field have reacted to this theory. If they regard it atleast, worthy of serious considerations, it would mean that a different approach to the question, "What is God.?" is possible. If God's existance was recognised even by the most primitive people, it may be safely argued that the idea of God has geniune reference to the Real, However imperfectly and inadequately it may represent the real. Religion too as a means of contecting the Real, therefore become validated. Instead of being the expression of subjective wishes, religion is seen to be a transaction with objective Reality. The goal of religion, from this standpoint is not a phantom of imagination but reality itself. The point being important, we should bear in mind its implications which we have to consider later on. For the moment it should suffice to remark that in this context the idea of objective reality and belief, in a being who exists independently of us - a being who is both imminent and transcendent is a dim reminiscence of the original Din.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Islam a challenge to religion" - G.A. Parwaiz Lahore

<sup>-</sup>Adara-E-Taluh-e-Islam 1986 Page - 46-47

# اگر آپ کو اپنے مقالے یار اسر چ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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cooperation of other beings which have essentially the same nature at its own. The self therefore, seeks out other selves and prospers in their company. It yearns to be in the midst of beings with whom it can communicate and whose aspirations and activities it can participate. For this reason man nowhere leads a solitary life, but is everywhere found to be a member of a social group. Only in society can man enjoy mental health and function effeciently.

But, above all things, the self longs for cooperation i.e. being a coworker, with Supreme self or God. Such cooperation sustains and vivifies it. Without this the self droops, languishes loses the zest for life and activity. It is happy only when it is engaged in purposive action and happiest when it has the feeling of participation in the cosmic purpose. A compelling urge in the self impels it to seek the meaning of life and the world. The physical world on the face of it is purposeless and meaningless. Iman makes life and the world meaningful. For this reason the self clings passionately and tenaciously to the belief in the supreme being, the most perfect and ideal self.

The idea of God that the Quran presents is both simple and sublime. God is the creative force which is at work - throughout the universe. manifests - Himself in the visible world of nature. "Whither so ever you turn, you look at the counteness of God" (2:115). The Quran calls upon us to reflect and ponder over the grand natural phenomena the earth and sky. Wind and rain, sun, moon and stars, All nature reflects the beauty and glory of God. Special attention is drawn is God's attribute of Rububiyah according to which he sustains and losters every being, and thus the lowliest organism develops and attains maturity relative perfections. Because God controls and Governs the world, the world process is not purroseless and meaningless. God quides and directs the cosmic process to a grand destiny. In human history a Divine plan is being worked out, slowly and surely and a splendid destiny awaits man. the Quran, God is presented as both imminent and transcendent. He works in the world as a creative urge and also exists outside it as its ground. manifests himself in nature and yet transcends it. He is eternal and yet in the changing world every day a new phase of his glory is presented to our view.

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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insuperable obstacle to fruitful cooperation between them. Man is endowed with the self, and we have seen that a self can cooperate only with another self.

By virtue of possesing a self, a man can, in his humble capacity, work together with God in the carrying out of the Divine plan. A man has a stake in the future of the world and as a free self has the capacity to determine, however slightly, what that future is to be. It gives man a new sense of dignity to feel that, he is actively contributing to the success of the Divine plan. The Quran earnestly appeals to man to work with God in bringing about a world in which justice goodness are not merely ideas but He can and should contribute to the sum total of goodness in the Universe. Man's inquistive instincts make him selfish and greedy, and bring him into conflicts with his fellow beings. As such he cannot fit into the Divine Scheme. However, by encouraging and fostering his creative instincts, which enables him to create values, he will be able to work in harmony with moral order of the Universe and will move steadily towards the goal of full self realisation and perfection. At the same time, he will be enriching the world with values and making it a fit abode for men, who are both free and good. He will be taking his modest share in accomlishing the Divine purpose. The Quitan calls upon man to cooperate with other man in the persuit of the good. "Help one another in Birr and Taqwa", says the Quran (5:2).

Evolution proceeded at an extremly slow pace in the past ages, and, after, a million years passed before a higher quality emergod in the animal world. With the emergence of a free conscious self, the prospect is much brighter. When free man, under the guidance of God, are paricipating in the world process and delibrately furthering it, the pace of evolution is sure to be acclerated. By following the right path which the Quran has shown us clearly, we can develop all our latent potentialities and march forward to the ultimate good of perfection.

As man owns a self, he has a natural affinity with God, the absolute self. The affinity confers on him the right and lays on him the duty of working in harmony with the will and the purpose of God. By working in this was man not only realises himself but also gives an impetus to the progress of human society.

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## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار اسر ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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evokes feeling of awe, reverence and admiration in man. As man naturally imitates what he admires, he strives to develope himself and be as like God, as is possible for a finite being to be. God serves as a model and also as an objective standard with which man can compare himself and judge his progress in self realisation. Man needs God as a co-worker and as an ideal.

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insight into the nature and function of Din. However, it would be advisable to consider its role in human life. The primary function of Din is the development of numan personality. It determines man's outlook on life and makes life meaningful to him. It aims at the transformation of man's character by organising his desires into a harmonious system of living. It eleminates the sources of internal conflict and enables man to live at peace with himself and at peace with his environments. happiness are basically the fruits of a genuine personal conviction. Din have its social side as well. It is concerned with man as he exists in a net work of social relationship. It does not isolate man from his social setting, rather, it brings him closer to his fellow-beings. meaning for a man as individual, but it has a far richer meaning for him as a member of a social group. Din leads man to the realisation that he can develop his potentialities only by cooperating with his fellow men in the attainment of common ends. In this way it plays a vital part in the development of customs, laws and institution. It is therefore the proper subject of study not only for the psychologist but also forthe historian and the sociologist. All are equally bound to take it seriously and are not justified in explaining it away (as in the case of religion) as an illusion or a matter of mere personal concern. The philosopher, too, has the right to examine the validity of " Din's " view of reality and to assessIts values as a cohisive force in society. Din has nothing to fear from the impartial enquiry. It has survived the fierest onslaughts of the science and philosophy sofar directed against it.

Iqbal has rightly observed: "Higher religion recognized the necessity of (Concrete) experience as its foundation long before science learnt to do so ". He has also drawn attention to the central position of Din in a synthesis of all the data of human experience. In this connection it should be noted that the response of Din to reality is not a partial one. It is not merely cognitive as it is in the case of science and philosophy, nor is it merely emotional as it is in aesthetics. It is a total response involving all the elements in the personality of the individuals. Further it is the response of a coherent harmonious personality, a personality organized on the basis of a synthetic principle. In the world of Iqbal, "Religion is neither mere thought, nor mere feeling, nor mere action; it is an expression of the whole man ". We must not lose sight of this fact, if we want to understand the real nature of Din.

## اگر آپ کو اپنے مقالے یار بسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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HUST Some How he related to HIS bin of I'm other action of of thought, words, to his basic beliefs about his relations to the ultimate reality. These beliefs essentially relate to Din. We see then that Din has given the impetus to the noblest enterprises of man. It is generally claimed that a scientific ideology car very well achieve this object. But this is not true for the simpleressons that a scientific or matericalistic ideology, by very nature, cannot satisfy the whole man. It may appeal to his reason or interest but will, certainly remain unrelated to other elements in his personality, and will in effect lead to the fragmentation of personality itself. Science and art bring satisfaction to the rational and the emotional (aesthet:c) sides of human nature respectively. sets out to build up a view of the world which will satisfy all the deepest longing of man. Can Din really accomplish this stupendous task?. great thinkers of the modern age who confuse Din with religion have posed this question, and stoutly maintained that it cannot do so. They point out that in the past the fruits of religion have been not peace and harmony but strife and discord. Cassirer's criticism of religion deserves to be quoted in full:

"Religion remains a ciddle not only theoretical but also in an ethical sense. It is fraught with theoretical autinomics and with ethical contradictions. It promises us a communion with nature, with men, with supernatural powers and the gods themselves. Yet its effect is the very opposite. In its concrete appearance, it becomes the source of the most profound dissensions and fanatic struggles among men. Religion claims to be in possession of an absolute truth, but its history is a history of errors and heresies. It gives us the promise and prospect of the trancendent far beyond the limit of our human experience — and it remains human, all too human ".

It is certainly a devastating criticism and it has been made by the leading thinker of present age, it deserves our serious consideration. To examine it, point by point will take us for afield. We can only indicate the general line of defence of Din, as distinguished from religion, should take. The difficulty with professor Cassirer is, as in the case with most of the critics of religion, that he has not studied Din as such but some particular religions, and those too which were either man — made or revealed one, though true in their origin were subsquently vitiated by human interpolations.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار اسرچ بیپرے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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solves somany riddles of man and the Universe. On the other hand, it reconciles contradictions in life and harmonises the opposites in human behaviour.

It is true that religion has bred strife in the past in human society and that the religious comunities have been torn by dissensions. But that is the result of the imperfect vision of truth entertained by each contending group. Din on the other hand, breeds huminity and modesty not arrongance and presumption. Men have certainly fought among themselves in the name of Their motives were political or economic masquerading as religious. But the man believing in Din is unwilling to impose his views on other. Finally, Din involves the belief in a transcedent world but it is wrong to say that this transcedent world is separate and remote from and unconnected with the world of human experience. The transcedent world of Din is only as aspect of the same reality of which the world of the senses is another aspect in fact they interpenetrate each other and belong to the Dir teaches us that the sensible world is an same supreme reality. abstraction from reality and that we should adjust ourselves to the whole concrete reality and not to one of its aspects. We agree with professor Cassirer that "Religion" (Din, as we call it) is "Human, all too Human". Its function is to regulate human life in such a way that the individual develops his personality and becomes a useful member of society. to attain this objective, it gives what may be termed PERMANANT VALUE which no other source of knowledge can provide.

It exhorts man to conquer the forces of Nature, since the position it assigns to him in the Universe is next to God, and to utilize the power so acquired for the development of the whole of humanity. It shows him the way to rise above animal level and to live the life of Man. It is possible only if he leads his life in conformity with permanant values. There would be no permanant values if there were no Din, and if there were no permanant values, mankind will be no better than a herd of beasts. This is the real value and place of Din in human life and activity which has unfortunately escaped the notice of Professor Cassirer.

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(1)

"Whereas Sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone and Unto Allah all things are returned ".

In Islam God and none else is the Sovereign. The concept of God's Sovereignty over the Universe is accepted all over the world almost Universally. Islam demands that, He must also be acknowledged as the Sovereign in moral, social, cultural, economic and political spheres of life.

God is the creator of Universe. He is its sustainer and ruler. His will prevails in all around. As every body is Governed by his will, only. His command should be established and obeyed in human society. He is Sovereign and his will should be the Supreme Law.

The attributes of his Sovereignty are implied in his exellent names which are innumerable out of which 99 are famous.

There is none who is partner in his Sovereignty, not a single particle of creation can go outside his command. He alone is Almighty, all are dependent and He alone is self sufficing. He possesses all the attributes of Godness glory and perfection.

This shows that the Sovereignty of God is absolute, all comprehensive, permanant, indivisible, inalienable and original. The Sovereignty of God was explained by the Prophet YOSUF to his fellow prisoners in the most eloquent Form as under :-

"Verily I have abandoned the creed of People who believe not in ALLAH and disbelievers in the Hereafter. And I have followed the religion of my forefathers 'O' my fellow prisoners ALLAH is the one, the Sovereign. Those whom you worship besides Him are fathers. God has revealed no sanction for them. The Authority rests with God alone, who has commanded you to obey none save Him. This is the right religion but most men know not. (Al-Quran-12; 37-40).

#### (1) OURAN AL-E-IMRAN (109)

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According to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the Hindu view is that He having performed his ligitimate part in the evolution by His original creation of the Universe has retired into the background. The Philosophy of modern political thought is also based on similar misconception.

The creator has not severed his connection with the Universe after having created it. He still controls its every aspect. ALL AUTHORITY AND ALL POWERS Rest in His hards. Quran demolished the foundation of Polytheism atheism and self worship.

If a man does not accept God as the creator as well as the Governor and thinks that God has severed His connection with the Universe and has no practical say in its running now, the natural consequence of his concept would be either the acrogance of all authority of man to himself or the acknowledgement of other power.

The Quran has totally banished both the possibilities, whoever claim partial or total - Scvereignty, wether for himself or for any group or organisation is working under delusion.

The only reasonable course for man is to acknowledge the creator and the LORD as Deity and object of worship and as the only Sovereign, Ruler and the KING in the political and social meanings of it.

The point of dispute between the prophets and the non believers has always been that the prophets demanded absolute, Complete and exclusive submission to the Sovereignty of God in the social, political, cultural and all other fields, But those in Power refused to forego their authority and acknowlege only that of God.

The Pharoah claimed godhood in the sense of political Sovereignty. He never meant that he was the creator of heavens and the earth. He could not also mean that he was the only object of worship, for the Egyptians - worshipped a host of dieties and Pharodh himself worshipped manya god and owed his exalted position to his being regarded as the descendant of the Sun god.

He simply wanted to be obeyed as the Sovereign King of the people of

Form His resition was just similar to that of the states which claim

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In ISLAM the dejure Sovereignty vest exclusively in God, who enjoys the Sovereign prepagative over all creations. The Quran unequivocally condems the Omision and deviations from the fundamental tenets. It says:

1. And those who do not make their decisions in accordance with that revealed by God are in fact the UNJUST

 The command is for none but God. He has commanded that you obey none but Him. That is the right Path.

3. Follow the revelation sent unto you from your Lord and not follow the (So-called) guardians other than Him

 Have they got the associates who legislate for them what has not been revealed by God.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN-ALMAIDA 5:45

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN YOUSUF 12:40

<sup>(3)</sup> QURAN AL AARAF 7:3

<sup>(4)</sup> QURAN ASHORA 42"21

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of God. As such they are entitled to the unqualified obedience by those who accept God as their Sovereign. They are the true agencies through whom the directives of the Almighty are communicated to man-kind:

b) And take whatsoever the Massenger gives you and obstain from whatsoever he forbids.

#### THE ROLE OF KHILAFAT:

#### " The institution of Government".

It is inherent in the very conception of Sovereignty that the authority of the Sovereign power should niether be limited by any power other than its own free will, nor bound by any law imposed from outside. If society acknowledges that the injunctions of God and His Messenger are above question and neither its executive can issue any order nor its legislative can pass any law, nor its judiciary can give verdict accept in accordance with the Shariah. It means that it has surrendered its claim to Sovereignty in favour of God and His Messenger.

The term used by the Quran for this agency is "KHILAFAT" which means that such an agency is not Sovereign in itself but is the vicegerent of the dejure and defactor Sovereign, God Almighty.

After being endowed with the privilige of Khilafat, the object before the muslim community is to establish the Sovereignty of God and eradicate the other so called Sovereignties.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AN-NISA (4:59)

<sup>(2)</sup> OURAN AL-HASHER (59:7)

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As they all pretend to impose limitations on all the comprehensive sovereignty of God and make room for themselves. This is a crime which cannot be permitted in the Kingdom of God - the whole Universe. The only good laws are the laws of Cod and all the rest are bad laws. The Muslim community is under the obligation to enforce good laws and prohibit bad laws. The Quran says: "You are the best people raised for mankind. You enforce the good and forbid the wrong". (1)

The Sovereignty of God could be established on earth through the Believers in God as a Muslim community who could be called the <u>Trustees</u>. The guiding principles of this trust have been communicated in Quran verses:

"Surely, Allah does command you to make over trusts to those, worthy of them and when you judge between people, you judge with execellence, surely ALLAH is seeing and hearing. (2)

The concept of trust (Amenat) covers the principle that the offices should go only to the really deserving.

The implication and meanings of the verse may state the principles of state craft contained therein:-

 Contractual relation exists between the muslim community and the bodyof the Government. The community is the maker of the trust. The men in authority are the trustees. The Government offices are the trust and establishment of the exclusive Sovereignty of God is the object of the trust.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-E-IMRAN (3:110)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN AN-NISA (5:58)

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- 2. All properties, treasuries and office of the state are held purely as trusts by the men in authority, who do not possess the right of onwership and right to operate them and despose them off in any way they like, but are duty bound to act according to law.
- 3. The men in authority being the trustees cannot utilise the authority entrusted to them arbitrarily. They must submit to the will of God i.e. Sharjah. The complete rule of law must be ensured in the Islamic State.
- 4. The authority is entrusted to the heads of the Government only for the reason that are the most competent persons to deliver the goods.
- 5. This status of trusteeship is given to them only because of their competance. This is not their personal right which may be transferable to their legal heirs after their death.

Men come and go but the institution of trust remains. With the demise of one trustee, The contract between him and the community comes to an end. A new contract (bay'ah) will be entered into and the next bestman will be entrusted with the job.

### ۰۰۰ اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار پسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Government.

6. The establishment of this trust is not an end itself, it is merely a means. The real objective is the <u>establishment</u> of the exclusive Sovereignty of God.

There is no harm in discussing the western concept of Sovereignty in order to establish the Sovereignty of God. I therefore bring before you the following facts.

#### The western concept of Sovereignty.

The issue of sovereignty has become so vexed and disputed that many thinkers have even pleaded that the problem is so confusing that it would be better if the political theories discard it altogether. Internationalism seems to have more or less rendered the concept of national Sovereignty obsolete. The political philosophers have tried to place the cap of sovereignty on man, a being for whom it was never intended and whom it can never fit.

John Bodin is said to be the first to give an analysis of Sovereignty. During his period (1530-1596) France was a scene of religious wars, he wanted to see unity established under a strong monarch who should be Sovereign.

Sovereignty to him is the supreme power over citizens and subject restrained by law.

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the prevailing anarchy throughout the country. Hobbes does not believe in God and speaks of God and his prophets sarcastically.

John Locke: Theory of Sovereignty "-John Locke (1632-1704) has been regarded as the philosopher of constitutional or parliamentry government and whose book on "Civil government" has been called a gun with two barrels, one directed against Hobbes absolute despotism and the other against Robbert Filmer's theory of the Divine Rights of Kings.

The doctrine of Divine hereditary right and absolute royal power was negatived once and for ever by the revolution and the rule of parliamentry was definitely established.

This state of affairs forced the men to transfer their individual power to the community at large. By this social contract among themselves a state was created. The whole community become the repository of the Sovereign power of the state. A Governmental contract is implied for legislation and administration.

It is made clear to the Governmental and legislative authority that it is to carry out this work only as a Trust on behalf of the people. Thus locks has given Sovereignty to the community at large and authority to rule is given to the Government as a Trust.

At one place supreme power of the people, at another he says, Power vests in the legislature. In the case of ISLAM. The term of Trust are the well defined norms of the Shariah. The violation of the Shariah decides that the ruling authority has exceeded its jurisdiction. He does not use the word "Sovereign" either for the monarch, the legislature or the people.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار اسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Sovereign. He suggests the majesty of Natural Law is to perform this function. The ultimate control, therefore is given by Locke neither to legislature nor to the community behind it, but to a system of natural law upholding natural rights. The Law of Nature is nothing but the Law of God.

Whenever he talks of the Law of Nature or the Law of God, he does so in the sense of Sovereignty of Law being the will of God. His Sovereignty of law is just like the Sovereignty of the Shariah in Islam.

#### Roussel's Theory of Sovereignty.

Locke was not, strictly a democrat, he was an aristocrat, If Hobbes stood for the Sovereignty of one man, Locke stood for the supermacy of a few. He did not stand for the direct and active participation of the people as Rousseau did. Rousseau therefore stood for the Sovereignty of the people in the real sence.

Rousseau unites the absolute Sovereignty of Hobbes and the papular consent of Locke into the Philosophical doctrine of papular sovereignty. He has accomplished for the people, what Hobbes had done for the ruler. Attributes of Sovereignty in his democratic state are inallienable, indivisable, infallible, unlimited, Universal and absolute.

#### Influence of Islam on Rousseau.

A perusal of all the work of Rousseau shows, that he has evolved all is ideas under the influence of Islam.

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remains. The individuals have their status and role as the members of the corporate body to which the individuals surrender their rights to property and life.

This does not mean that Government have the arbitrary and absolute power to rule. The Government can act just a trustee, whose powers have been defined by the Shariah. The sanction behind the smooth running of trust of government is the general will of the people and the Islamic concept of Consensus of the people are one and the same thing.

He is deadly opposed to Christianity and others. The Judiac Law also does not satisfy him because it not comprehensive.

<u>Islam - Its comprehensiveness and its glorious history absorb him. He</u> is convinced of the truth of prophethood of Muhammad (PBUN) as that of Moses.

Towards the close of his life Rousseau was being considered by his society as a Muslim because he had strongly favoured the system of Mohammad (PBUH).

Austin: He defines the Sovereign as a determinate human suprior not in the habit of obedience to a like suprior. The search for determinate Sovereign in Britian leads us to duscussion whether Sovereignty lies in the King, the parliament or the electorate and the search of determinate Sovereign in USA involves critical discussion of the fact whether Sovereignty lies in the president, the congress of the supreme court.

Therefore, the discussion of these questions leads to confusion only, which can best solved by attributing Sovereignty to <u>God Almighty</u> or to the expression of His will - the SHARIAH or to the Holy Prophet being the determinate person representative of the <u>Sovereign God</u>.

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Terminology is always relative to the culture in which it is evolved. Islam being a comprehensive ideology and permanent moral system, should throw light on this aspect of the matter. So, the Quran has prohibited the Muslims from the use of such words which are employed by the other people as terms.

Democracy is the western political concept with its own background of ideas. The Muslim should not use it for their political system.

A detailed analysis of the Islamic institution of Shariah, may, however exhibit some similarities with the western democracy.

#### Basic Idea

The Quran and Sunnah are the repository of the Islamic Law. The Muslims have to implement that in their affairs.

"And consult them in their affairs. Then, when you have taken a decision, put your trust in Allah". (0.3:159)

It is narrated from "Hazrat Ali" that the word "AZAMTA" means the decisions based on consulation with the people. The Muslim have been ordered by God to proceed in their affairs by consultation, "They conduct their affairs by mutual consultation". (Q.42:38)

Hence Mutual consultation means the consultive assembly of believers, which is called SHURA in Islamic system.

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار ایس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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must be the representative body of the Muslim Community.

Hence running of the Government by representative Shura is the Method, while election of the representative members of the Shura is the Technique.

Islam gives method and leaves the technique at the disposal of the Muslim.

On the basis of the above method and technique a head of the Islamic state is appointed who is called Caliph (vicegerent of God) having qualifications of being a staunch Muslim, and he must be a Jurist, this is a person having a deep understanding of the Shariah with sufficent knowledge of Quran and Sunnah.

But at the same time he can be impeached :-

- a) If he is not fulfilling the collective obligations of the Muslim community. That is he is not struggling effectively to implement through out the world. What is lawful and what is unlawful.
- b) If he disbelieves any of the fundamentals of religion.
- c) If he flagrantly violates the provisions of the Shariah.

### اگر آپ کو اپنے مقالے باریسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Similarly under the Sovereignity of God an Islamic State can be called a Usurper Government if in the absence of dejure government all the acts done and orders make in a Muslim community are without lawful effect as held by Khawarij and Mutazila. The working of the whole muslim society is legally suspended likewise.

On the other hand Murji maintains that the marrier of comming into power is irrelevent, If the government has defecto political control, all the acts done under it are legally valid.

Any person who occupies a public office like that of a Caliph or Judge etc. In un-lawful manner is a Usurper. His holding of the office is void. People are not bound to obey his orders. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) has warned that obedience is not due to a sinful ruler.

All the Jurists of IRAQ are of the view that the lawful orders of a Usurper ruler and judge are legally effective but this does not mean that his holding of the office is valid.

# اگر آپ کو اپنے مقالے یار بسرج پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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(Then we put thee on the (Right) way on religion: so fallow thou that (way) And follow not the desire of those who know not) "ALJASIYAH" - 18.

The word Shariah is used in the Quran itself. The Book of Allah says in the above quoted verse.

The term Shariah means a complete code of faith and practice i.e. of "aga-id" and "a'mal" and its first divided elements are "ilm-ul-kalam" or the secience of unity and attributes to God, Islah al-Zahir or Figh and "tasawwuf" of internal menifestations. Though the scope and operation of the science of self's knowlege or ilm-ul-Figh, originally, included all the science in the Shariah, later its meaning was restricted only to practical matters or problems. Nevertheless the science of Figh still contains a wide area of operation, and thus, primarily, its first division is into "Cahdhib-ul-Akhlaq", Tadbir-ul-Manzil" with Siyasat-i-Mudun relates to Munakihat (or marriages), Mu-amlat transactions) Hadood, and Tazirat or Uqubat (penal matters) Janayat (or torts), siyar (or international relations) Ahkam-i-Sultaniyyah (or administration) Adab al Qadi (or procedure and practice in Judical matters), Qada (or justice) and other relations in law.

The words Al-sirat-ul-Mustaqim" or straight path as used for Islam are contained in the Shariah which is al-hidayah or "the guide".

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-JASIA ( 45 - 18)

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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by God and through the guide which leads to the goal. The former is used for the light provided by God and the latter is contained in the way provided by the Prophet of Islam. These are implied in the word Shariah or usul-ul-Shariah are thus the elements of religion or Din and hence part & parcel of the latter.

The prescriptions contained in the Shariah serve as evidence for the establishment of Shariah values, which are called Ahkam-al-Shari as the qualities determined as a result of revelations. The Shariah evidence or Adilat al-Shariah, are four in number, viz, the Quran, the Sunnah the Ijma and the Qiyas.

The science which derives the Shariah values from the Shariah evidences is called the science of Figh or ilm-ul-Figh. It is a method of deduction of the Shariah values relating to conduct from their respective particular or tafsili evidence. Since the four Shariah evidences are too general or ijmali evidences. They need a particular science as a basis to establish the Shariah values in particular cases or problems. This particular science, which prepars its premises for Figh in order to derive the Shariah values from shariah evidences is called usul-ul-Figh which may be termed also  $a_3$  the science of the basis of Figh, resting on the four Shariah evidences.

(for authorities see Ouran - iv 79-80 xv9 lix-7).

Since the Quran and the Sunnah are principal sources from which the precepts of the Shariah have been drawn. The rules recognised as the principal elements of actual juris-prudence are subjects of the science of Figh. God the only legislator has shown the way of felicity to the people whom, He has chosen, and inorder to enable them to walk in that way. He has shown the precepts which are found partly in the enternal Quran and partly in the saying and doings of the Prophet, transmitted to prosperity by the companions and preserved in the Sunnah, called Shariah and rules thereof called Ahkam. Hukum (Pl. Ahkam) is established by communication or khitab from God and the deal with religions belief in the unity of God as Kalam and moral principles and human acts as Awamir ws Nawhi. The relation with the creator as obligations of the creatures as the rights of God are called IBADAT or Huquq Allah, i.e. the service to or right of God, and the affairs of mankind or transactions (mu'amlat)

## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معادنِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Haguq-ul-Ibad. They cover the whole field of human life and conducts under the frame work provided by the Shariah. In the whole system of the sacred principles, God being the sole Lawgiver is the Supreme Sovereign or Hakim. The principle is simple that Hukam needs a Hakim which implies the existence of persons for whom its imposition is in existence in relation to their actions and deals. The Hakim hence is God who is All-Powerful and Malik-ul-Mulk or the Rabb-ul-Alimin and the creatures or the people on whom the hukm is imposed are called Makhum Alaihi and acts and deals are called Makhumbihi.

The principles of the Shariah imply that all commands or Ahkam being divine, they aim less for worldly prosperity and more for future reward. The features are based upon certain axiomatic, acute, intricate rules of logic - metaphysics and civinty. The body of the science of Figh which trenches the knowledges of various branches of human conduct in detailed application is called ilm-ul-Faru, which remains wide to incorporate each and every aspect of human life. The injunctions of Shariah uniquely and positively bind the muslim's act, his conscience and irrespective of what else and wherever he may be, the commandments of religion are always present to guide his actions and dealings. Timely considerations or self indulgence may hamper the spirit but the control of Din is always present in the faithful heart. For this reason, Islam, regulating each and every area of human life is a complete code of life.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-BAQRAH (2:185)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN AL-FATAH (1:1-3)

<sup>(3)</sup> BANI-ISRAIL (17:89)

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار اسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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"qillat-i-taklif" for mankind which is one nation. By a gradual process or tadrij a model stage for the accomplishment of the ideals given by it is clearly provided.

Everything based upon human nature is contained as afeature of justice and righteousness. God who is Adil has made mankind into an ummah who follow His guidance and abide by His ahkam. The commendments of God on the basis of the theory of what is just or the norm of Law called "ibahah" are divided into Fard or Wajib expressly commanded by the Quran or categorically commanded by triditions; Sunnah, Masnun, Mandub or or desirable, Jaiz, or Mubah i.e. permitted, or indifferent, Makruh or reprobated and Haram or absolutely forbidden or abominable. All these show the width of the Principles of the Shariah. It not only tells what is required under penalty, but also what is recomended or disliked though without reward or penalty. In other words all human acts are permitted or indifferent unless and until some authority can be discovered in the Shariah which raises or lowers them in point of validity. Nevertheless, in case of justified excuses the strict principles of Shariah termed "azimat" provided a concession by way of equity or rukhsat and the same is well illustrated in fasting on a journey or while sick on the basis of Quran. (1)

It should be kept in mind that what has been discussed above are completely unique principles of the Eslamic System - Islam is not at all "theocracy" which is from the Greek word "Theos" meaning God and which is a government or state governed by God directly or through a sacerdotal class.

Unlike the Pope who is considered a representative of God, there is nothing which could claim any material form, human or institutional, that could claim to be the representative of God.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-BAORAH [2:185]

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار پسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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mentioned as a man (see Quran, (1) "Say I am only a mortal like you") and the Caliph is more representative of the Prophet unlike the Papacy of Rome.

The above facts of the Shariah system lead us to another aspect of the situation. It shows that the system concerned being vitally different from other conception and having been framed upon a principle in accord with the human reason is far superior and fixed permanently for human existance. On review of the legal and political history of all systems are already a part of Shariah. Its nature provides for the same and moreover it presents in a most refined manner anything which is beneficial to mankind. We have judged and tested by comparision many of the underlying principles of man made science and have concluded impartially that the system of Shariah possesses an enternal message for mankind.

#### MODERN CONCEPT:

There are people who consider the Islamic Shariah is unadoptable for modern living. The reply to this is simple and lies in the plain fact that these people have not studied the Shariah as independent Observers. For a time we accept that the time factor is involved in this case, it would have been a truth that the modern laws or system of Europe (as Belgium, Lexumberg, Albania, Yugoslavia) might hence made these countries for more strong, advanced and progressive than England, America & other countries. Moreover the roots of legal systems of the advanced countries of the Contemporary world lie deep in the ancient system.

(1) QURAN AL-KAHF (18:110)

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Canada, and the United States, Germany, France, Japan and even the communist countries have adopted the ancient Roman legal system as civil law. As compared to this old — inhertence, it may be said that Islam is of recent date and even ar impartial observer will acknowledge the debt owed by comtemporary systems to Islam and institutions of its Shariah.

The system of the Shariah proceeds, in addition to the preventation of blame worthiness in human conduct and action for a reform of human society for the recognition of the highest ideals of life for this world and the world hereafter. The ascepts of the life of man for betterment of his lot are given compined consideration by Islamic System. ideal is not present in the manufactured systems which only work to prevent what is wrong or offensive. The latest method of human approach considers the contemporary rule of law unsatisfactory. The publications of recent post of international commission of Jurists, the centres of the world peace through law, the movement of democrate lawyers from France & Belgium and the legal working and international conventions for elimination of Poverty, illiteracy, nuclear treates and control upon such weapons, desire and preach to control the powers of the governments through the protection of human rights not necessarily by the rule of law but by noble ideals. In other words there is growing movement among the western nations and the nations under the orbit of influence to achieve more than what is given by their law. They endeavour to fetter governmental powers by rules and laws Which would protect individual These new movements and attempt of the many humanists to establish a world federation of all human beings go to show that a man is in search of an order, a system more comprehensive, for the betterment of If we compare these new thoughts with the magnificent his breed. Shariah, it may be seen that solution of man's problems are available. It shows and proves that Shariah is not only supreme and in accordance with the needs of man; it also contains principles which are for all time and place.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Shariat which literaly means "the clear path to be followed" technically stands for the law of guidance for the regulation of life in the best interest of man. Its objective is to show the best way to man. The violation of this law amounts to sin. Shariat deals with all aspects of life of a Muslim, both religious and secular. The religious and Secular rights and duties of a man have been devided into four heads (a) the rights of God (b) the rights of individuals (c) the rights of other man and (d) the rights of all creatures.

The technical use of the term Shariat is referred to in the Holy Quran thus: "We gave thee a Shariat in religion, follow in and donot follow the lusts of those who do not know". (1)

#### And again :

"To every one (people) of you, we have given a Sharia and minhadj (a clear way)".

Shariat means the canon law of Islam. The author of this law is Allah and in it pervades the will of Allah. It is donative of the commandments of Allah in matter of activities of man. Shariat is the right code for the whole life of a man ordained by Allah. It is the basis for judging the action of man whether it is right or wrong.

(1) QURAN AL-JASIA (45-18)

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یاریسر چ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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the religious, social political, domestic and private life of those who profess Islam. It is the knowledge of the rights and duties, whereby a man many fully conducts his life in this world and prepare himself for future life.

Shariat is a complete code of Islamic law pertaining to the rights and duties of a muslim. It governs the conduct of a man, at the same time it removes the ignorance of a man and gives him true perspective of his rights and duties. It is concerned mainly with the method of worship, social principles, laws regarding man, relation between man and man, the rules and conditions regarding the clean and unclean, the lawful and unlawful and similar other problems.

<sup>-</sup> An introduction to Islamic Ideology - Anwar Hashmi

Karachi-Karachi Book Centre, Karachi 1963 Page-134

## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار اسر چ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Islam developed a comprehensive law that covers the whole span of human life, and this comprehensiveness flowed from Islam's conception of human life created for the fullfilment of impreratives constituting the Divine will. All acts, therefore, are seen as falling within the perview of Shariah. At the same time, the law of Islam acknowledges the general welfare of humanity to be its purpose.

Shariah is Divine law in the sense that it is the concrete embodiment of the Divine will according to which man should live in both his private and social life. It is the law according to which God wants a muslim to live, it encompasses every phase of human life. Shariah contains all the principles to correct and cure the social diseases of the Islamic world, as very aptly expressed by Dr. Ahmed Zaki Yamani, By living according to Shariah man places his whole existence at the mercy of God.

According to professor Seyyed Bussein Nasr, the word Shariah is derived etymologically from the root meaning road: it is road that leads to God.

Dr. M.A. Rauf, Rector, irternational Islamic University, Malasia, however says that the original meaning of the word Shariah is a stream of water, as water is the source of life, so is the Shariah of Islam the source of orderly and harmonoious social life. The object of Shariah in Islam, says the Doctor is the protection and promotion of the well being of the community. Shariah is an all-embracing body for religious duties rather that a legal system.

Dr. Rauf further says that strictly speaking Shariah is not a legal system, rather it is a system of morality. It nourishes the mind of the individual with a desire to cultivate the Islamic virtues and an obhorræence of the commission of vices. It inspires the believer to seek to earn the pleasure of God which leads to rewards in Paradise through complaince and avoidance of violation.

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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the believer to the supreme will. It has come to mean to the basic unit of society, the individual, the attainment of inner peace within the community in which he lives, and through it, peace within the larger society. The Shariah encompasses this ideology and its purpose is to bind and through nim the community in which he lives, to conform to a particular pattern of life and social order and its preservation for the attainment of peace within and peace without Shariah provides for peace and harmony within the social unit and an optimum order free from conflicts and in consistencies.

In Islam, the embodiment of Divine will is not a set only of general teaching but of concrete ones. Not only is man told to be charitable humble or just but how to be so in particular situations of life. The Shariah contains the injunctions of Allah as applied to every day situation in life. The Shariah provides the knowledge of right and wrong and it is by his free will that man has to choose which path to follow. Shariah is more than a set of rules, it contains the whole mentality and a way of life which when fully adhered to permeates the minds, actions and feelings of a believer, It is the most typical manifestation of the Islamic way of life.

Writes Joseph Schacht, "Islam in general and Islamic law in particular, is a system of duties, a command which is typical of the ethical attitude of Quran towards legal matters. Schacht calls the Shariah the core and kernal of Islam itself.

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار یسرج پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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affairs to rise to the loftiest heights or by rejecting it to sink to the lowest depth. By his right choice and good conduct man can make or mar his destiny. Shariah is the means of integrating human society. It is the way by which man is able to give religious significance to his daily life into a spiritinal centre. In their totality and all embracing nature, the injunctions of the Shariah are able to integrate man and society according to the dominating principles of Islam itself, namely Tauhid (unity of God). It is the means by which unity is realised in human life.

Imam Gazali contended that the very objective of Shariah is to promote the welfare of the people which lies in safeguarding their faith, their life, their intellect, their prosterity and their property, and that, therefore whatever ensures the safeguard of these five public interest is desirable.

The Holy Quran contains all the principles necessary to regulate human conduct, and for the development of human personality Shariah contains the whole duty of man.  $\bigcup$ 

<sup>1</sup> DAWN/24-2-89 BY M. AMINUDDIN.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Man is a social being, he is not able to live alone, like other creatures and has the need of mutual assistance and joint action. By reason of the fact that there remains the need for practicle rules of conduct under which man may live, God has provided practicle propositions of the Shariah which refer either to the matter of future life as "IBADAT" or to matters of life on this earth into different branches of civilisation. In this way God decreed the continuation of this world until the appointed time. This depends upon the perpetuation of man which depends upon his concept of the rules of conduct for his progress and welfare and for his prosperous and peaceful life, spiritually and materially, in perpetuation of civilisation.

It is historical to remark that the propositions of the Shariah have guided the systems of the contemporary world from the very stages of its formation for the welfare of man. It should be kept in mind, nevertheless that the conceptions of the sacred principles vitally differ in original from man-made systems. The former are divine while the later are manufactured or selfishly empirical. The former are given by God Who is just and Who establishes justice and right, while the later are made by those who believe and act on the ideology that "this is better than that" or because it is given by a positive group temporally apportunist.

The Shariah, containing a complete code of life through its evidences, has many principles, still to be uncovered by human sciences. The progress of man is dependent upon his imperfection and the unfolding of mysteries of the universes. The Shariah is a constant invitation, ever superior in this direction.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار اسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاون شخین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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system of a happy life on basis of the needs of the people. The Shariah evidences (especially - The Ouran and the Sunnah) have laid down the principles for each and every area of man's life and thus, the rules and methods have been enunciated relating to "IBAD" - manner of living. Muamalat state affairs, etc. Let us first take up the principles which relate to matters of good and happy living, in other words, the Islamic Economic system.

The principles of economic relations have been innumerated in the Quran. At first man's living or livilihood is guaranteed by God and He has promised to provide a living for every creature. The Quran says: "Your sustenance as also that which ye are promised." (Li:21). It is elaborated: There is no moving creature on the earth but its sustenance depended on God: He knoweth the time and place of its difinite abode" (XI.6). The gift of sustenance may be different for different creatures, but in equality is not the Divine - intention, the Quran says: "God has bestowed His gifts of sustenance more freely on some of you than on others: those more favoured are not going to throw back their gifts to those whom their right hand possess so as to be equal in that respect.

Will they deny the favour of God?" (XVI:71). It means that it is the duty of those who are rich to come to the help of the needy and thus equalise the necessities of every individual. Under this principle, the State has the duty to see to the sustenance and maintenance of every one of its citizens, the poor having a special right for maintenance. The surplus properties of the richer class were distributed to the poor class during the republican period of Islam. The great Caliphs — Umer and Ali acted according to the direction of the original principles of the Quran and the Sunnah and the system of social security was for the first time adopted in human history.

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in a few hands, as this ultimately paralyses the whole social fabrics, there may, however, be difference in the scale of people riches and 'The Quran says: 'Woe - to every kind of scandal - monger and back biters who pileth up wealth and layeth it lay" (1) Similarly, the passion for seeking increase in wealth effects, individuals, societies The Book of God provides that goods and nations and wealth should be circulated and distributed among all the classes of society. In Surah "HASHR" 3) BAQARAH (4) and at many other places, severe punishment for hoarders and monoplists is provided. necessary and individual-cum-social spending has been regularised and the State is made to adopt the directions of the Quran. Charity and alms giving have religious sanction and the unity of the principles of FIQAH is a proof for the economy in the Shariah system. The third principle prohibits unlawful deals, interest - taking, undue and vitiated profits, unfair trade practices and similar transactions by laying down what is lawful and beneficial for individual and social interest. The Shariah provides economic principle - relating to individual earning, for what is to be earned, what tobe spent, and on what it should be spent. The rules of law and justiciability are enunciated and man is directed to act lawfull and for the welfare of other. Under social principles, he is to enter into transaction of trade and business, work and other means of earning livelihood ("See Strah BAQARAH, BANI ISRAIL, NAHL, INAM, JUMUAH, MUMININ, ETC.").

The Shariah provides for the economy tobe based upon social principles for general mankind. The Quran says: "You are the best of peoples, evolved for mankind and enjoining what is right, forbidding, what is wrong and believing in God" (5). For the enforcement of these principles, the institution of BAIT-AL-MAL commandment on agricultural fields, control on revenue and taxation are given.

- (1) QURAN AL-H.MAZA 104:1-3
- (2) QURAN AT-TAKATAR 102-1-2
- (3) OURAN AL-HASHR 59-7
- (4) QURAN AL-BAQARAH 2:177
- (5) QURAN ALE IMRAN (3:110)

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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above comes to a practical application when examined empirically. science of production and the distribution of wealth lays down concrete measures which are to be adopted by the state and its members. upon democratic principles, the state is administered under a social security system providing full and equal economic rights for all members of the society without discrimination and any bais. For the unemployed and needy, the institution of awqaf, zakat, inheritance and taxation are Suppression of usury monoplies, hoarding, Smuggling and other unfair trade practices is made the underlying policy, with social control on means of production, as against individual interests. Their is the system of collective bargaining over individual profits in trade and business and equal distribution of profit - Sharing for the capitalist and the labour classes --- Individual ownership is controlled by the principle of social welfare by implementation of methods controlling the capitalist accumulation of wealth. The institutions for the welfare of general public or common man under the non-capitalist economy, discourage exploitation of other's labour. In other words the principles of the Shariah provide a kind of social solidarity. There is freedom and right to work, to own property and to enjoy other property rights. Nevertheless these principles are bound by the larger interests of the community in Islam. In fact, private ownership right in the Shariah is covered by the concept that since all property is owned by God, man is to enjoy its benefits, in other words, his title is limited to the benefits accruing on the property, but the legal title vests in God. The exercise of this right is circumscribed by the larger interests of the community and thus the principles of social solidarity prohibit exploitation under which the economic system of the Shariah exists.

In the light of what has been stated above, if a comparative survey is made of the economic system as laid by the Shariah of Islam with other systems, it will be found, that the former stands superior. Under Fascism, Nazism, the economic administration was the main prerogative of a particular group of persons, as opposed to the Islamic Social Control.

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by the imposition of community welfare, totally absent in other systems. This principle ensures welfare and works for general prosperity in a Islamic state. On the other hand, under other systems some people are enabled to become more and more powerful at the expense of other people, which gave birth to racialism and division among the people on the basis of geographical setting.

The economic system of Nazism and Fascism are akin to the capitalist economy under which wealth goes to a few hands and a free system of competition to its toughness. It has ultimately resulted in monoplies which have greatly harmed the general consumer. The development of the captalistic economy has also led to dependence on national loans and under the rising institution of Ranking interest or usury (against which history is replete), came into operation ultimately affecting the general people and the common man. They became poorer and poorer making the rich more and more rich. All this is opposed to the Islamic principle of social solidarity which acted against accumulation of wealth in a few hands and under the principles of the Shariah provided for the general and common welfare. The Shariah laid down that state should not injure the rights of people and jurists developed rules where the state is made responsible for carrying out such actions.

The state has been urged to provide all means for the basic necessities of the worker and the common man under the prophetic direction. "If a person who is charged with work for us (i.e. the state) has no wife, he shall have one, If he has no servant, he shall have one, if he has no animal, he shall one, thus ensuring prospertiy, for all. According to a tradition the widow of Jaffar ibn Abu Talib come to the Prophet to talk to him about the orphanhood of her children. The Prophet said to her: "Why should you be worried about them, when I am responsible for them in this life and the next".

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Primarily, the birth \_\_\_ of Socialism or Communism (since the two systems aim for one goal) is the result of class struggle and suppression of the common man's right. The principles of the communist economy are based upon the rule that wealth and means of production should have no individual ownership and, secondly, the society should be based upon the conception of equality and absence of any discrimination between the The principles rest totally on materialistic basis, giving man's role a secondry place. It is replaced by the nation of social existence, which is based upon economic factors alone. added that the economic principle of communism allegedly rests on the philosophy that human reason is just a manifestation of matter which reflects the external material environments surrounding it. principle is against the nature of man and his spirituality. ideology of the Shariah negatives such narrowness of the human sphere. As against the degradation of man's status and personality the Islamic principle lift him to make him vicegerent of God on earth, with full individual and social freedom in the limits set up for his welfare. spiritual aspect of man is given due consideration by the Islamic ideology and the economic factors are considered a part of the full beneficial operation of the nature of man. The non-economic factors of moral values which form a basis of human life for proper organisation, exertion and enthusiasm are essential for man's welfare. They are absent in the socialist economy. The communist economy rests on a complete dictatorship of the proletariate, where the state alone is the despenser of every thing. It is another form of suppression of human rigts given by Nature. The Shariah system, providing full freedom to the individual by recognising private ownership, works in the order of nature framed by God for mankind. Individual and private freedom recognised by Islam is circumscribed by the greater right of the community - The Ummah - Under the principles of social solidarity - Realising defects in the communist system, there has been a split in the MARXIAN. Philosophy to the effect that private and individual ownership has been permitted. stage showing the defects of man-made system on account of man's imperfection has been reached and there will come the next stage when this particular ideology will wither away and substituted by another.

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The Shariah has always placed equal emphasis on the rights of the individual and right of the Ummah. The individual is an essential element in the social edifice and the general responsibility towards him is one of the basic concept of the Muslim system. There is a balance between an individual's obligations towards the community and his rights within it. All these are intended to achieve social justice. It is the main topic of contemporary human thought in the capitalist and communist ideologies.

The evils of the two are their defects can be easily removed by the Islamic economic system which is supreme over all other human ideologies.

The Prophet of Islam showed a path to mankind. The path of Universal Law - The Shariah - Which contrary to the rigid limitation of race, national frontiers, language and geographyical configuration, could be accepted by all and by alliance with those from Rome, Paris, Abyssinia, Arabia and the rest of the World beyond that accepted that system not only chose an ideal but actually put to practice under an obligation of debt owed to Islam.

The Shariah thus conceives of a social order as a means of discovering the signs of God and putting them to the service of humanity: it enables the people belonging to that order to show capacity for initiative and unfold the immense possibilities latent in these signs. The society conceived is called Ummah which has to set virtues as the object of its social life under the frame-work of TAQWA, that is justice and righteousness.

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The above goes to show that in the Shariah, the conceptions of administration are based upon the principles that "Sovereignity" belongs to God and the state or the government is the representative of the The Community has the highiest corporate existence. administration is to run according to the ideals provided by the evidences of sacred principles of the Shariah contained in the Quran, the Sunnah, the Ijma. They are ever based on the principles of justice, righteousness, peace and prosperity of man in accordance with the nature Under them are provided the rules of the of man's creation. politico-legal science of Islam. It shows that there is no absolutism in Din and thus neither the state nor the rules of law become a deity. The individual has his ownself - recognised, corporate and social life with due provision for his different fundamental rights and related claims through the principles of social solidarity.

The final massage came through last Prophet Muhammed (PBUH) for all mankind. It is a complete science which is not specialised for a particular period but it is meant for all periods and times. It cannot be amended or modified, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for it is given by God Who is Perfect and Creator of all Universe and things. The principles laid down by the Shariah are above every man - made society and, being perennial, are adoptable for every new situation.

The <u>modern system</u> being the product of imperfect human mind it will be seen that they stand no comparison with Shariah of Islam. However, for the purpose of proving the Shariah's superiority, let us elaborate some points:-

Man-made laws, unable to satisfy human needs are always subject to amendment and are modified from time to time, according to the changes in man's social life.

The principles of the Shariah of Islam, which include also the laws needed for society, in spite of changes in the social setup on the one hand remain perennial and fixed, they cover every kind of change which may come about in the society.

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They are also itexible, to they contain instructions for the rules of law arising in every society.

The modern systems of law, as framed by different societies, are for a particular social set up and in nature being transitory, do not always fully and completely satisfy human needs. The modern systems have the welfare of individual and society and their objective to which end they exert. The Shariah of Islam also has this objective in view. The modern systems, however, work only for external actions and the modern oriented laws are binding only on the external conduct of the people. As opposed to this, the Shariah works not only towards binding external human actions but also towards his internal conscience. The role of Qadi or a Judge in the islamic system is concerned with external justiciability of human actions and the Mufti has a role which is concerned with internal minifestations, man's conduct in belief, and matter relating to his conscience which are tested in accordance with the rules of the faith of Islam. The Shariah, it will be seen, has thus a wider scope of its activities, which fact speakes well for its superiority.

The principles of the law framed by the Shariah and its structure are to do complete justice in a unanimous way with unified principles. For these reasons there is no dichotomy in the law framed under the Shariah methods and ideals provided. On the basis of monotheistic nature of Islam, the Islamic nations of law, justice and society are not different. What God provided as rules of conduct is called Divine Law and what. He wanted to be based upon principles laid down by Him are just for the Divine order or society. The Shariah conceives of One Legislator, One law and one justice for a single society. The ideal of law are the same for complete justice in human transactions for the society of the faithful. In other words there has been a perfect harmony in the principles of Law and justice and society, As opposed to it, the Roman Law, the English Law, and all other man-made laws have dualism in their system.

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rules of law were due to their imperfect notions of life and its principles. It has been based upon total materialism in law and notion of their approval of their systems. It was also a result of excessive technicality of their law for which a set of rules was adopted. A third method also developed which lay in the principles of - legistation and thus a set of legistative statutes developed which provided for further reliefs. Considering these also insufficient, the judicial approach was adopted which gave power to the judges to interpret the law, complexity and confusion was the result and adjustments were necessitated. As a consequence, structure upor structure was built in the man-made legal systems, on comparision of the history and present position of the Shariah and the manufactured systems, will be seen that the system of Shariah does not posses such dualism, confusion and choas and ultimate complexity in the human life.

On judging these complexities, the politico-legal science in the Shariah has neither a dichotomy nor a conflict in its aims - purpose and objects and a unity is visible in its ideology action and effects. The Shariah system works through secular and religious principles and has also a method of protecting individual, social and human interests. There is a perfect balance in its institutions. The Shariah having been framed upon the inherent nature of man and consitutional elements of his creation, it remains always comparatively superior to other man-made systems.

The man-made systems are operative only under a rule of enforcement by a body imposing them. The Shariah system being Divine, it is opertive for ever it remains fixed and is perennial. The manufactured system do not posses an a internal manifestation but remain operative only till such time as they are kept and forced by the temporal power. The Shariah is operative by internal manifestation and work, on human conscience. is no need of enforcement through belief, It never requires any other authority to enforce it. The initiated system work through a negative approach and consider man wrong in his actions. Here the role of the In the Shariah a positive approach is made by the principle of reward which makes man do good deeds remain human and the best of the creature. The manufactured system contain partial and prejudicial principles. For example, there are racialism in the West or the whites,

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labour prejudices in the communists countries and Jewish Zionistic approach. The Shariah approach is through universal brotherhood aiming at peace and prosperity of the human race with submission to the creator of the whole universe. All these lead to the conculsion that the Shariah system is supreme.

In the modern palitico - legal science, the origin and relationship of law and state is a matter of controversy. There is no settled point about the science itself, and different theories are adopted and argued out and conclusions drawn. Some say that the state is superior to Law and creates it, while others are of view that law preceds the state and binds it when it comes into existence. Some others take a combined view that law and the state are one and the same thing locked at from different points of view.

The principles of the Shariah lay down the features of a just ruler. When state violates the rule of the Shariah, as based upon a principle of human rights, it is a duty to disobey such a state authority or government. The concepts of Imamate and Caliphate are based upon the theory of contract with the Public. The moment, the ruler or the government violates the covenents entered into with the electors, the change of government is essential. The Quran says: "My covenant includeth not wrong doers." (II:124): similary, The Prophet said: "Obedience is only for the lawful orders." The first sermon of Caliph Abu Bakr, at his election is a historical example in the matter of obeying a just ruler or government. If leads to the natural result that the Shariah principles imply the protection of human right in a most comprehensive manner.

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In the aforsaid discussion we have seen the ideals and practicle principles of Islam. The practicle - philosophy of the enternal principles are also called Majmual-ul-Ahkam, al-AMALIYYAT, AL-Mashruahfi, al-Islam or al-ILM-bil-Ahkam, al-Shariat, Al-Amaliyyah. The method of operation of the principles of the Shariah is both materialistic and spiritual. For the reason of a combined action the rules of law as contained in Ahkam are applied severally by a variety of machanism. The Qadi is ordinarily concerned with external actions of man and the Mufti gives his opinion which usually operates internally or towards the self of man. The conception of the Shariah is not available in anyother man-made system and for that reason the Shariah system is always based upon the nature of man's creation and his would be behaviour here and hereafter.

The above facts of the Shariah system lead us to another aspect of the situation. It shows that the system concerned being vitally different from other conception and having been framed upon a principle in accord with human reason, is for superior and fixed permanently for human existance. On a review of the legal and political history of the world. It is noticed that good features of all systems are already a part of the Shariah. Its nature provides for thesame and, moreover, it presents in a most refined manner anything which is beneficial to mankind. We have judged and tested comparison many of the underlying principles of man-made sciences and have concluded impartially that the system of the Shariah possesses an enternal massage for mankind.

#### Modern Concept of Shariah.

There are people who consider the Islamic Shariah is unadoptable for modern living. The reply of this is simple and lies in the plain fact that these people have not studied the Shariah as independent observers.

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For a time, if we accept that thetime factor is involved in the case, it would have been a truth that the modern laws or system of Europe (as Belgium, Luxembourg, Albania, Yogoslavia, etc) might have made these countries for more strong, Edvanced and progressive than England, America and other Countries. Moreover, the roots of legal systems of the advanced Countries of the contemporary world lie deep in the ancient systems. The old Common Law is the bases of the systems prevelent in the Latin American, Canada and the United States, Germany, France, Japan and even the Communist Countries have adopted the ancient the Roman legal system as civil law. As compared to this old inheritance, it may be said that the system of Islam is of recent date, and even an impartial observer will acknowledge the debt owed by contemparary systems of Islam and institutions of its Shariah.

The system of Shariah proceeds, in addition to prevention of blame worthiness in human conduct and action for a reform of human society, for the recognition of the highest ideals of life for this world and the world hereafter.

The aspects of the life of man for betterment of his lot are given consideration by the Islamic System. This ideal is not present in the manufactured systems which only work to prevent what is wrong or offensive. The latest method of human approach considers the contemporary rule of law unsatisfactory. The recent publications of the International Commission of Jurists, the centre of World peace through Law, the moment of democratic lawyers from France and Belgium and the legal working and international conventions for elimination of poverty, illiteracy, nuclear treaties and control on such weapons, desire and preach to control the power of governments through the protection of human rights not necessarily by the rule of law but by noble ideals.

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In other words there is growing movement among the western nations and the nations under the orbit of influence to achieve more than what is given by their laws. The endeavor to fetter givernmental powers by rules and laws which would protest individual human values. These New movements and the attempts of many of the humanists to establish a world federation of all human beings go to show that man is in search of an order and a system more comprehensive for the betterment of his breed. If we compare these new thoughts with the magnificent Shariah, It may be seen that the situation of man's problems are available. It shows and proves that the Shariah isnot only supreme and in accordance with the needs of man; it also contains principles which are for all time and place.

<sup>-</sup> ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE IN THE MODERND WORLD - BY ANWAR A. QADRI LAHORE - ASHRAF PRESS LAHORE 1963 Page 19-41

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# SHARIAH LAW AND USE OF FORCE FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN A ISLAMIC STATE. (II).

The mere enactment of good laws, the Ouran asserts, is not enough to ensure peace in the World. It is necessary that the laws should be

"We sent our Messengers with clear arguments and with these our laws and the criterion of justice so that man may establish himself in justice and with it, We have also created steel wherein is mighty power and many other uses for mankind.

In other words law which is not backed by force is no more than pious advice. Law must be enforced if social order is to be maintained. The Quran, therefore is in favour of the state maintaining sufficient power to enforce its law. If the Quran calls God AS-SALAM, the source of peace, it also applies to Him the terms Protector, the Mighty, the compeller, and the self reliant. The state should reflect these attributes as well.

The power vested in the state should be used to maintain law and order as a defence against those who threaten its independence. The state is not to use its powers and to curtail the freedom of individual. The purpose for which the state exists is to maintain conditions in which the individual can develop and achieve self realisation. This purpose is fulfilled only when the state is fully independent and prepared to meet aggression from any quarter.

properly enforced.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-HADID (57-25)

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But at the same time, people if they are really persecuted have a right to rebel against the Government of their country. However, they would be acting directly against the Quranic principles if they magnified any petty grievance and called it persecution. They may be said to be the victims of persecution only if the basic rights, diffined by the Quran are denied to them.

"If you fear treachery anyway at the hands of people then throw back to them (their treaty) fairly and thus dissolve it with them equally Surely Allah loves not the treacherous. (1)

#### Extract of Enforcement of Commandments:

- 1. "Thou shall continue to worship God as those always hast and live by His commandments, the only difference being that how you shall acknowledge that you do so at our command and pleasure and not because you would have done it anyway".
- 2. "Thou shallaccept the interpretation of the scripture as we have interpreted them and rot as they conscience and common sense view it, for thine are urlettered or unspecialised, the spirit and expectation of the Holy Book nowithstanding, in other words, you are not allowed a mind or for that matter a will of your own".
- 3. "Thou shall not attempt to disprove or oppose self evident truth that these laws are not necessarily applicable to the law makers."
- The law is only that which we say it is in other words, you have no say in the matter, the consensus expected by God nowithstanding."

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-ANFAL (8:57)

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has the upper hand is a living sign of who shall be master."

"Thou shall not question this law for it has been devised by the betters, namely those in power, those who have bargaining strength and may be those with a hand in the kitty".

"Let no man, on pain of life imprisonment, lashes or even death, ever dare question DUR authority or call on other judges to judge Us for it is our pious duty, done voluritarily out of goodness of our hearts, to act on behalf of God by attending to such miserable minutae on earth." 1

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THE NEWS - 24/5/91.

# اگر آپ کو اپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

### mushtaqkhan,iiui@gmail.com certain section of society in islamic state. (1)

A group of people and certain prominent political leaders of Pakistan see the ensalvement of women and minorities in the promulgation of the Shariah without giving arguments for the same. No notice should have been taken of such a baseless allegation, but for the fact that such persons and leaders and as such their allegations howevers, baseless provide powerful ammunition for the foreign press already engaged in a insidious propaganda against Islam. It could be their lack of knowledge or an advertant allegation to suit their taste and temprament but the facts are different what they say.

Islam grants equal status to woman with man in her moral and spiritual Says the Holy Quran: "The believers man and woman are protection, one of the other, they enjoin what is right and forbid what But in matters falling outside the scope of what is right and what is wrong, man and not woman has been installed in the position of "a protector and maintainer" and woman has been enjoined upon to be devoted to man. This is what Allah has commanded. Men are the protectors and maintainers of women because Allah has given the one (More) strength than the other and because they support them from their therefore the righteous women are devotedly obedient and quard (in husband absense) what Allah would have them quarded authority of man is related to his responsibility as maintainer & protector of the family. This authority is to be exercised capriciously or harshly. In case of an apprehended breach between them Allah has provided for the appointment of two arbiters one from the family of each to bring about reconcilation between them . This is to be ensured that the woman is not at the mercy of man.

<sup>(1)</sup>\_\_ QURAN AT-TAUBA (9:71)

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Allah sent down his wrath upon Pharaoh and followers and destroyed them but Pharaoh's wife who was a pious woman and who prayed to ALLAH to keep her aloof from the misdeeds of her husband has been highly praised and admired by Allah and made an inspiring examples for the believing women.

This brings but the right of a woman to assert her independence from her husband, come what may, in pursuing the right path.

A.P. Biryu Kova secretary all Union General Council of trade Union USSR in his article on equality of opportunity for women in USSR published in the International Labour Review January, February, 1980 has advocated for restricting certain fields and prohibiting altogether certain other fields of employments for woman. He has based his recommendation on a number of medical research studies carried out on the physiological constitution of women. These research studies have high lighted some of the serious phsiological and psychological handicaps and defeciencies of woman that renders her specially vulnerable to certain mental physical disabilities and diseases while working in a modern industrial complexes.

Russian womanhood inspite of its unprecedented progress in education, science and technology has degenerated to such an extent that Gorbachev in his book PRESTROIKA has expressed his great concern and anxiety over the state of Russian woman and has for the day when the Russian woman would go back to her primarily womanly mission of being a mother and a home-maker.

Now comming to the enslavement of the minorities as alleged by certain class of people, let it be pointed out that nothing would be more alien to an Islamic way of life and thought than to enclave any part of the humanity whatever be the religion. The Holy Quran is replete with injunctions to the believers to spend from what Allah has given them on the liberation of the slaves. Allah in his divine charter of liberty and dignity granted to the huminity at large has thus proclaimed. "It is He who hath made you his Agents, inheritors of the earth. He hath raised you in ranks some above others, He may try with gifts he hath given you." (1) . According to the Divine proclaimation, the entire mainkind irrespective of its religion, race, cast or creed has been created God's Agents and inheritors of the Earth.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار اسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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The rights granted by Allah to man irrespective of his religion cannot be created or destroyed by any Islamic State. It does not require even constitutional guarantee or protection.

Misunderstandings have arisen from the commandment in the Holy Quran which deal exclusively with those non-muslims who took up arms against Islam and were defeated in the course of conflict. Their right and status stand on different footing not so much because of their being non-muslim but solely from their taking up arms against Islam with a view to destroy it.

The Jazia Tax was imposed on the members of these vanquished rebels but only on those who were ablebodied, were fit to serve in the military, but were not required to serve in it. But the tax proceeds were spent on the protection of the life and property of those vanquished rebles. The women & children were exempt from it. Similarly the old, the disabled and those having no ability to pay, were also exempted. Where the Zimmis on their own, chose to render military services, they were exempted from payment of Jazia. Not only the old and the disabled among Zimmis were exempt from paying Jazia but they were also provided with their livelihood from the state treasury.

In the matter of protection of life no discrimination was allowed between the protection of muslim and the protection of a Zimmi. If a muslim killing a Zimmi he was awarded the same panelty of Qisas (death). One Zimmi complained that his grapes were picked away from his orchard, he was duely compensated for that.

Those non-muslims who were already living in the land when it came under Islam as a result of treaty, they were granted full rights & were not required to pay any  $J_{\#}^{\hat{\nu}}$ zia. They enjoyed not only the freedom of thought and expression but also the freedom of preaching their religion subject to the same condition which applied to the muslims as well.

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بسپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Muslims have been taking part in Jahad (The Holy Crusades) and allowed their share in the war booty. In the conquest of Iran, Christian took part in the expedition and when they fell they were treated with the same honour. On the conquest of Egypt one of the coptic Christian was appointed as the head of department dealing with personal laws of the Christians.

In the matter of recruitment to important and sensitive position in the Islamic administration only two conditions has to be satisfied which is universally followed in all the modern secular states today, namely, that the condidates should on merit be found fit to hold the post and that he be the loyal to the Islamic regime.

Allah has enjoined tolerance, kindness and justness towards all those non-muslims who do not fight against the faith of Islam and against the muslims; the Holy verses read: "Allah forbids you not, with regard to those who fight you not for your faith nor drive you out of your home. From dealing kindly and justly with them for Allah loves those who are just." (1)

It is quite in keeping with these noble ideals as enshrined in the Holy Quran and exemplified by the traditions of the Holy Prophet that the non-muslims every where in Islamic world are progressing and prospering shoulder to shoulder withthe muslims. Even during the days of tension, cold war and hostilities between Israel and the Arabs, all the jews inspite of their innate sympathy for Israel continued to enjoy in muslim countries perfect peace and tranquility and were not discriminated against in any way. As against this the muslims in the occupied teritory have always been subjected to all sorts of discrimination and Oppression.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-MUMTAHINA (60:8)

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یاریسر جی بسیر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاون شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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be a vew or christian the moment he betteves in our prophet (room). base but not the least, the Hindus are living in perfect peace and prosperity inspite of frequent communal riots in India in which muslims are being killed in thousands.

Let these facts speak for themselves and allay all the apprehensions and misgivings about women and minorities in an Islamic State - under Shariah. 1

THE NEWS - 31-6-1991 - ISRAR-UL-HAQ.

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# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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attempt to bring the legal system in harmony with the holy and sacred tenets of religion "for the first time in Pakistan", as the sensational phrase goes. A glance through the legal history of the subcontinent, however, reveals the facts to be quite contrary to this assention.

Islamic laws both in civil and criminal procedures, have been in force in the subcontinent in the distant past. With the passage of time, such changes as were deemed imperative to the growing consciousness of human rights were brought in. What was now needed was to reform the existing laws to bring them in conformity with the added growth of consciousness among the populace of Pacistan rather than revert to the latter while divorcing it completely from the spirit, of Islam. The latter in the esteem of every sensible Pakistani Muslim is consonant with progress and continuous betterment of Muslim men, women and children as also of the non muslims living in a predominantly muslim state.

To be acceptable to the populace, any law must be in consonence with the level of civil and humanitizian consciousness of the people for whom the law is intended. The modern day sociologists of Islamic countries make a distinction between the "Fundementalists" and the rest of the Muslim polity on the premise that the former adhere to the 'latter blindly", without taking into consideration the enormously enhanced consciousness of the people, the irreversible changes that have been brough about in the society over hundreds of years, and the change in the very perception of the relationship of the invididual to the society and vice versa.

For a better understanding of the above-mentioned changed perception, we may examine the "Lettervise", categorisation of the Islamic criminal procedure which is Qisas, Diat, hadd and taazeer.

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے ماریس جی بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Pakistan is a signatory to the United Nations human rights charter. In the comity of nations, how can we violate one of its cordinal principles? Nor would common Pakistanis themselves wish to reduce to the status of second-rate citizens their non-muslim Pakistani brethren.

The so-called Islamisers are setting out to do the greatest harm to the religion of millions of Pakistanis. They are also violating the very spirit of Islam, which is one of equality, justice and continuous progress. They would, God willing, fail in this unholy mission of trying to set up religion against good sense and against the ethos of Pakistani It may be true that in Saudi Arabia public beheading is held on every Friday and big crowds come to watch the show. It is the internal matter of Saudi Arabia and we can only make the observation that the Saudi society has not followed the course of evolution that we here in Pakistan have traversed. The Almighty Allah in His infinite wisdom has endowed human beings with common sense, which has kept Islamic values dear to the muslim polity through the ages, without this beloved religion ever coming in conflict with humanitarian consciounness and the process of civilisation. The Spirit of the time is equally for all, irrespective of sex, caste or creed. It is only the muslms of Pakistan who can save Islam from the clutches of fundamentalists who are out to defame our religion and destory civilisation.

<sup>1</sup> DAWN - 08-07-1989 BY FAMIDA RIAZ.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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if in a brawl A and B, n breaks the leg of B the breaking of A's leg too would not normally be considered the best form of justice since it ends up creating two cripples for the society by seeking to punish the creating of one.

Secondly, the fundamentalists divide crimes in two Categories: (a) crimes against God, such as drinking and promiscuity, which attract Hadood; (b) crimes against individuals, such as stealing and murder.

Crimes under second category were not considered as offences against the society, and individuals affected could actually let the culprit go scot-free.

These fundamentalist laws were actually in practice in India and many such instances can be traced in the Bengal revenue consultations prior to 1970. In one such case, a man murdered his brother so that the latter might not claim a share in their father's property. The third brother who was legally the closest relative of the deceased, refused to demand Qisas from his brother, the murderer, and the property was later divided between these two surviving brothers.

Today every muslim and Pakistani has to search his conscience and ask where he is being had. The brunt of this socalled Islamisation, it seems, has to be borne by the muslim women of Pakistan. It is perhaps because they are the weakest section of the society. In the case of witnesses, much publicity has been given to the Islamic Law of evidence making the testimony of two women equal to that of one man. However, according to the same fundamentalist principle, non-muslim male witnesses are considered equal to one muslim male witness. This latter part is not given publicity perhaps because the "Islamisers" do not wish to hold it up to the world.

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### CHAPTER - 2

- i. Definition of Islamic State.
- ii. Why the Divine Law is essential in a Islamic State?
- iii The causes of Non-Implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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In fact, the word "Islam" itself means "Submission to God" and clarifies the notion of sovereignty in the Shariah Law.

The Quran defines "State" by the words like Ard or Earth and Mulk or dominion which have a territorial connotation. The word Mulk signifies power in relation to what is concrete, i.e. territory, whereas the word MALAKUT suggests God's dominion over what is invisible and far beyond human comprehension. Since the word MULK itself has two shades of meaning as understood from the context in which it is used in the Quran as an indirect connotation to territory and suggestive of domination in relation to all that is concrete in other places

The state is hence a concrete entity in which the Ummah attains righteousness. It means that the state is one where the Ummah achieve the dominance. The latter has been referred by the Quran as KHAIR UL UMMAH or UMMAT-I-IBRAHIM, as Islam recognise prior revelations. It shows that the state does not come into existence as an end in itself but takes shape only as a means for the righteous people to administer it on the basis of righteousness.

It is stated in the Quran: "Thus we have made of you an UMMAH Justly balanced that ye might be witnesses over the nations, and the Apostle a witness over your self (1)). The government being a representative of the UMMAH, it is administered on behalf of Allah by principles of righteousness.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-BAQARAH (2:143)

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The power relating to state is granted in the light of Quran on the principle provided by the took. The principle runs: "Surely God does not love the mischief makers," and moreover, "But my promise is not within the reach of the evil-doers, "i.e. righteousness is the conduct which is prescribed for all including the UMMAH and also for the state formed after or materialising for the same formation.

The above goes to show that the government is a trust which God has placed in the hands of the rulers or Governors for the benefit of humanity and it is also a trust in the sense that it is a representative of the UMMAH. and is thus responsible to it. The two props of the The state in Islam has Justice and government are Trust and Custice. righteousness at its ends to this extent it is therefore, theocratic, but it is entirely secular when the activities and functions of the entity are considered. Government enjoys obedience and loyalty of the faithful as long as it conducts its affairs according to the Islamic spirit and But loyalty is qualified by the ideological existence of the state and thus, it may be observed that no sooner does it change its ideological nature than loyalty of its citizens also disappears. determining factor is the change of the nature and fundamentals of its Therefore, the non-essentials do not justify revolution and The idea of rebellion or revolution is not against the state but it is against the government which violates the precepts and limits laid down by the Shariah. All the institutions of the government are bound by it including the governed.

The conception of the "State" and Sovereignty in Islam is distnict and unique from anyother conception. At the highest level of the corporate existence is the UMMAH and there is the establishment of the government which aims at justice and righteousness preached by religion. The reason lies in the fact that neither law or state becomes diety in religion.

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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human or institutional, that could claim to be a representative of God. There is no theocracy in the Islamic state. God is God and man is man. The Prophet was a bearer of the revelations, which terminated with the Prophets passing away. The Shariah laws which he left behind are the Laws of Allah. They are not God. In contrast to the Western concept of "theocracy" Islam is a revolt against all anthropomorphic implications in the realm of faith. With the muslim concept, religion is not entirely a private affair between man and God. Nevertheless, with privacy, the individual is ruled by a code of law which is binding on all, without establishing any kind of sanctity in a man or a class of men.

On the basis of the Quranic injunction "And those who do not rule in accordance with what is revealed by God are disbelievers." (Qr. v-44). It is fundamental and mandatory to get guidence from religion. The sources of religion are contained in the Quran, the Sunnah, the Ijma, and Qiyas; these are the basis of the science of law in Islam. It clarifies that the Shariah has a unique place in the muslim legaland constitutional theory together with all other kinds of economic or social principles. The Shariah, under its theory of predominance over other laws, has the actual position of Sovereign principles, and none being above the same, even the authority of government if violative of the sacred principles is not to be obeyed for "a word of justice uttered before an unjust ruler is the greatest Jihad.

<sup>-</sup> ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE OF MODERN WORLD BY ANWAR A. QADR1
LAHORE - ASHRAF PRESS LAHORE 1363 PAGE 269-274

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار ایسر چ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Shariah Law and its importance to the Muslim Community. For the information of the people of the Muslim faith, I would like to express my feelings that the implementation of Shariah Law in a Muslim State is inevitable as defined in the Divine Law.

When a Govt. declares that it will be an Islamic Republic State, it binds the Govt. to run the state under the guidance of Shariah Law and no, other law will prevail upon it. The Holy Quran is a book which gives us the Divine Law and also the precepts & practices (sunnah) of our Holy Prophet (PBUH) give us the procedure for the implementation of Shariah Law to follow.

A person who is called Muslim means he has embraced Islam as his religion and followed the commandments of one God as to what is prescribed in Holy Quran & Sunnah. If he defects he is not a Muslim meaning thereby that he refused to accept the injunction of Holy Quran. Refusal to accept the injunction of Holy Quran makes him a disbeliever of God and invites the wrath of God.

A Muslim Govt. of a State is bound by the injunction of Holy Quran to form the Govt. under the Shariah Law. Any delay in this matter by the Govt. shall be construed as a delebrate attempt of avoidance of the implementation of Shariah Law which is a sin and punishable under the Divine Law.

In other words Law which is not backed by force is no more than a pious advice. Law must be enforced if social order is to be maintained by the Govt. of Islamic State.

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے ماریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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An Islamic State is an ideal state. It is theocratic only in the sense that its fundamental principles are God given. But it is altogether a different theocracy from the one of which Europe has a bitter experience and in which a priestly class is sharply marked from the rest of the papulation and exercises an unchecked domination and enforces laws of its own making in the name of God and thus virtually imposes its own notions and ideas upon the common people.

Such a system has no place in Islam. The theocracy built by Islam is not ruled by a particular religious class but by the whole community of Muslims including the rank and file. The entire Muslim papulation runs the State in accordance with the injunctions of the Book of God and Sunnah of the Prophet, (FBUH). It is theodemocracy rather than a pure theocracy or pure democracy, because under it all the Muslims and not any particular class or group of persons have been invested with a limited papular sovereign yunder the Suzerainty of God.

It is needless to say that there is no priesthood in Islam. And there is no gainsaying the fact that the Divine faith is not the birth right of the chosen few. Every Muslim is the vicegerent of Lord upon the earth and thus stands on the equal footing with the others. No one has any precedence over an another by virtue of his high birth. That way Islamic Society is a classless society. There is no church and no group with special privileges and interest. But the exposition of the teaching of Islam is as it rationally should be within the jurisdiction of only those who are best qualified for it. The interpretation of Law is, therefore, the right of the men of knowledge and integrity. The keys to knowledge have been placed at the command of everyone who diligently applies himself to unlock the treasure house of learning with pious intentions.

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Islam enjions worship of one God, dictates an orderly society forbidding, oppression, explications and foul play and enjoining honest living upon its followers. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) established a society based on equality, faternity and justice. His exemplary life produced a large number of selfless and virtuous persons who brought about a revolution in the annals of mankind. The followers of Islam blazed a great tradition of dignified and fair dealing. They breathed a spirit of generosity and they set up a system that is human and workable. They created a society free from cruelty and social oppression.

According to the teaching of the Quran the State or Society is an organ whereby high ideals of Social justice and equality which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) set before humanity can be translated into practical reality. Islam is not a private relationship between man and God. A Muslim has several responsibilities towards the state and humanity, so that the organised life of man has to be based on love, fraternity and justice. But it should be made clear that Islamic State is not an end, the end being the growth of a community of people who stand for right against wrong, that is for the creation and maintenance of such social conditions as would enable the greatest possible number of human beings to live in tune with the teaching of Islam.

The Quran has  $\operatorname{succin}_{\operatorname{Ctl}}$  summed up the function of Islamic State in the following words :-

"Those who, if we give them power in land establish worship (salat) and pay the poor due (zakat) and enjion the right and forbid wrong." (22:6)

This shows that the function of an Islamic state is not merely to defend the people from an external attack and internal disorder, but to enable man and woman to realise the tenets of Islam in their beliefs and in the practical Socio-Economic concerns of their life. If the state perform these functions, then alone it can be rightly discribed as Islamic, otherwise it would be a misnomer.

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریسرچ پیرے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Islam in fact is a theory of Islam is replete with instances of the Caliphs being brought to court and publicly criticised by ordinary men and women. This shows that the officials in Islamic state are responsible both to God and man and the people have every right to criticise not only their public behaviour but also their personal conduct.

The Amir (or head) of a Islamic State unlike the head of conventional theocracy is required to take council from Majlis-i-Shura the parliament ducly elected by the people in all important matters of the State. Since nobody after the Holy Prophet (PBUH) receives direct guidance from God. The Quran says:-

"Their (the believers) effairs are transacted in consultation among themselves". This explicit injunction must be considered as a fundmental operative clause of all Islamic thought relating to state craft.

Universal education both for men and women is considered the sacred law of Islam. The Prophet himself said:— "To seek knowledge is a duty for every Muslim (male) and every Muslim (female). Indeed he stressed the importance of knowledge to such an extent that the Muslim thought their foremost duty to acquire it. It is also the responsibility of the Islamic State to see that no citizen shall remain unprovided for in respect of the basic necessities of life.

In short, the smooth development of human relationship, establishment of peace, enforcement of justice, equality of opportunity, security of state, unity of thought and action, improvement of moral standards, refinement of culture and promotion of welfare and brotherhood are the foremost concerns of an Islamic State, (Dawn - 8-11-91\_"The concept of state in Islam").

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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The injunctions that have been prescribed in the Holy Book by the Almighty asking the Holy Prophet to enforce it in the Islamic State cannot be ignored and avoided.

This has been emphatically commanded that those who do not give justice in accordance with the Law given to them are - "PASIKOON" & "ZALIMIN" and they will be punished.

Stressing upon the Muslims who have faith in one God and His Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) is to follow the Divine Law in the worldly life, He revealed through His prophet (PBUH). Innumerable AYATS in the Holy Quran of which few are quoted in the next pages clearly indicate that a Muslim State must enforce Divine Law in the State Otherwise it will tantamount to refusal to God's commandments which is a Sin and punishable.

Hence the Head of State of a Islamic republic or his Colleagues who deliberately avoid it, or refuse to Implement it and fabricate lame excuses for its non Implementation are the Sinners and come under the wrath of God.

It rarely falls to the lot of a people to be given a law that provides the foundations of true fiteedom. Peace, prosperity and honour. The Magna Carta in England and code of Nepoleone in France, the original constitution of United States are eminent example of such law. Centuries before, the Holy Quran and sunnah of the illustrious Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) Surpassed all previous and subsequent Charters for establishing social justice, the indepth dimensions of which extended over every facet of life. Laws derived directly or otherwise from the Islamic concept are included in every constitution through out the world. But as it happened, vested interests soon frustrated the great blessing and in the course of time Muslim Societies degenerated until they split into nations and communities and even sects and lived by the law of the oral word of dictators.

A few AYATS are Quoted here-under for enforcement of Divine Law in Islamic State :-

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رے ہے۔ میں ہے۔ انداز اراد اور دار است ہے دارہ است در ہے۔ (1) اگر آپ کو اپنے مقالے یار پسر جے بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاون شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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revealed, they are (no better than) These who rebel.

وَٱنْزَلْنَا اللّهُ الْكِتْ الْكِتْ الْحَقِّ مُصَدِقًا لِمَا بَيْنَ يُدَيهِ مِنَ الْكِتْ وَمُهُ الْمَا عَلَيْهِ فَالْحَكُمُ بَايْنَهُ مُ الْمُولَا اللهُ وَلَا تَتِبَعُ الْهُ وَلَا عَلَيْهُ مَعَمَّا جَاءَكُم مِنَ الْحَقِّ الْمُلَى فَالْحَكُمُ بَايْنَهُ مُ اللّهُ وَلَا تَتِبَعُ اللّهُ وَلَا تَتِبَعُ اللّهُ وَالْحَدُونَ اللّهُ لَا عَلَكُمُ اللّهُ وَحَدَدُهُ وَلَا اللّهُ مَرْجُودُكُمُ جَمِيعًا فَيُنَبِّ كُمُ بِمَا لِي اللّهِ مَرْجُودُكُمُ جَمِيعًا فَيُنَبِّ كُمُ بِمَا لَيْ اللّهِ مَرْجُودُكُمُ جَمِيعًا فَيُنَبِّ كُمُ بِمَا لَيْهُ وَلَا اللّهِ مَرْجُودُكُمُ جَمِيعًا فَيُنَبِّ كُمُ بِمَا لَيْهُ وَلَا اللّهِ مَرْجُودُكُمُ جَمِيعًا فَيُنَبِّ كُمُ بِمَا كُمُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَلّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ الللللّهُ اللللّهُ الللّهُ الللّهُ الللّهُ اللللللّهُ اللللّهُ اللللّهُ الللّهُ اللللللّهُ الللللّهُ اللللللللللللللللللللّ

2. To thee We sent the scripture in truth, confirming the scripture that came Before it and guarding it in safety. So judge between them by what Allah hath revealed, and follow not their vain Desires, diverging From the Truth that hath come to thee. To each among you Have we prescribed a Law and an open way. If Allah has so willed. We would have made you A single people, but (His Plan is) to test you in what He hath given you: So strive As in a race in all virtues. The goal of you all is to Allah: It is He that will snow you the truth of the matter in which you dispute.

شَرَعَ لَكُمْ مِّنِ الدِّيْنِ مَا وَصَيْ بِهِ نُوْحًا وَّالَّذِی اَوْجُنُا اِیْكَ وَمَا وَصَّیَا بِهِ اِبُراهِیمَ وَمُوسَى وَعِیْلِیَ اَنْ اَقِیْمُوالدِّیْنَ وَلَا تَتَفَرَّقُوفِیْ وِ ( (3)

3. The same religion has He established for you that which be enjoined on Noah-That which We enjoined on Abraham, Moses and Jesus: Namely that ye should remain steadfast in religion and make no divisions therein.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-MAIDA (5:47)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN AL-MAIDA (5;48)

<sup>(3)</sup> QURAN AL-SHOORA (42:13)

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار اسر چ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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4. And obey not him whose heart we have made headless of our remembrance one who follows his own Desires, whose case has gone beyond all bounds.

5. The Prophet (PBUH) said I have no authority to change any thing in the Holy Quran.

6. And if any fail to judge By (The light of) what Allah Hath revealed they are (No better than) unbelievers.

7. And if any fail to judge By (The light of) what Allah Hath revealed they are (No better than) wrong doers.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-KAHF (18:28)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN AL-

<sup>(3)</sup> QURAN AL-MAIDA (5:44)

<sup>(4)</sup> QURAN AL-MAIDA (5:45)

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار پسر ج بییر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معادن محقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ ہے رابطہ فر

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حِيْ جُكُمِهُ احَدّاه

8. Other than Him, nor does He share His command with any person what so ever.

9. Follow that which sent down to you from your Lord and follow not any other protector other than Him.

10. But if they hearken not to thee, know that they only follow their own lusts And who is more astray than who follow his own lusts, devoid of guidance, From Allah.

11. Then we put thee On the (right) way On Religion: so follow Thou that (Way), and follow not the desires of those who know not. They will be of/no use to thee in the sight of Allah: It is only wrong-doers (That sland as) Protectors, one to another: But Allah is Protector of the Righteous.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-KAHF (18:26) (2) QURAN AL-AARAF (7:3) (3) QURAN AL-QASAS (28:50)

<sup>(4)</sup> OURAN AL-TASTA (45:17-19)

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

### mushtaqkhan.iiui@gmail.com الكَطَاعَةَ لِمَخُلُولِي فِي مِّحْصِيةِ الْخَالِقَ (الْمَالِقَ (الْمَالِقَ (الْمَالِقَ الْمَالِقَ الْمَالِقَ ا

The Prophet (peace Be Upon him) Said – No such act of a man shall be permitted by which disobedience of All mighty is incumbent.

The man made law has influenced the muslim nation so much that the Divine Law has been completely ignored by this nation.

The great leaders and religious scholars who are renowned for their learnings in Islamic Law take it just a sacred and Holy book to read and that's all. And not ready to consider it a Leading law book for muslim nation to follow. They believe that the man made law is the source of solution for all the legal problems of the man. But they have never given any thought to the Holy book and sunnah which is the basic source of solution of all problems of civil and criminal nature for muslim nation and people at large in a Islamic state. They should confess that this is the only book which can bring the nations on the shore of peace & prosperity out of troubled vaters in which they are drowned.

#### TRANSLATION:

قَدُ جَاّ عَكُمُ مِنَ اللهِ نُوَدُّ وَكِتَا بُ مُّبِينٌ مُّ يَّهُدِ فَى جِهِ اللهُ مَنِ ابَّتَعَ رِضُواتَ لَهُ سُبُلَ اللهُ مَنِ اللهُ مَن النَّلُ اللهُ مَن النَّلُ اللهُ مَن النَّلُ اللهُ النَّوُرِ بِإِذُ نِهِ وَيَهُد يُهِمُ النَّلُ مَا تِ إِلَى النَّوُرِ بِإِذُ نِهِ وَيَهُد يُهِمُ النَّكُ مَا تَا إِلَى النَّوُرِ بِإِذُ نِهِ وَيَهُد يُهِمُ اللهُ مِن النَّالُ مَا تَا إِلَى النَّورُ بِإِذُ نِهِ وَيَهُد يُهِمُ اللهُ مِن اللهُ مَن اللهُ مِن اللهُ مِن اللهُ مِن اللهُ مَن اللهُ اللهُ مَن اللهُ مَن اللهُ مِن اللهُ مِن اللهُ مِن اللهُ مَن اللهُ مِن اللهُ مَن اللهُ مِن اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مِن اللهُ مِن اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مِن اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مِن الللهُ مِن اللهُ مِن

There hath come to you from Allah a (new) light and perspicuous Book: Wherewith Allah guideth all who seek His good pleasure To ways of peace & safety and leadeth them out of darkness, by His will unto the light-guideth than To a path that is straight.

<sup>(1)</sup> AL-HADITH (TAFSEER IBNE KASEER)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN AL-MAIDA (5:15-15)

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ بیپرے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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It is the height of misfortune of the Muslim Nation that they have not so far developed that much sense of knowledge to know the causes of the failure for implementation of Divine law in an Islamic country. They haveput themselves in the lap of man made law and feel satisfied with it. Moreover our Ulema and religious scholars who are well versed in Shariat law have not been able to educate the public at large by which they could develop a sense of understanding in them to know the importance of Islamic Law and its implementation in an Islamic State.

Pakistan being an Islamic state as mentioned in the Constitution of the country could not so far promulgate the Islamic Law due to difference of opinion in between the political parties, religious cum political parties, bureaucrats, who are holding the reign of government and who are the actual power and authority behind the state rule,

In order to find out the causes of controversies I give hereunder few opinions of those who are against this promulgation and those few who are in favour of it.

(1)

#### Against Promulgation of Shariah Law

#### (1) Pakistan People Party

(a) Hundreds of men and women Marched from the Lahore High Court to Assembly Chambers here on Saturday protesting against the Nifaz-i-Shariat Ordinance. The Rally, initiated by the PPP women wing and joint action committee said that the Ordinance is Anti-people. (2)

(b) Additional secretary general of PPP Punjab Mr. Malik Hakimin Khan termed the Shariah Ordinance a joke with the nation. (3)

<sup>(1)</sup> DAWN (9:10:1988)

<sup>(2)</sup> DAWN (3-7-1987)

<sup>(3)</sup> DAWN (3-7-1988)

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### (2) Jamiat-Ulema-i-Islam Pakistan.

Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam has termed the promulgation of shariat ordinance as the "Last nail in the coffin of 1973 constitution".

Maulana Fazl-ur-Rehman secretary general J.U.I. said Gen Zia has no authority to run the affairs of the country or make laws. By talking of gradual implementation, of Islamic system the General wanted to strech his rule further. He said that this Ordinance is a link in the series to create difficulties for shariat in the name of shariat.

#### (3) Mr. Aitzaz Ahsan, Independent Politician and Jurist. (2)

He said that the shariat Ordinance is haphazard and ill considered piece of legislation whose scope is much narrower than what it purports to state. He said even otherwise it is wholly ineffective in the eyes of law. In section 3 of Constitution for instance it purports to make Shariat the supreme source of law in Pakistan But this is not possible. The supreme law of land in Pakistan is and will remain the constitution of Pakistan. Shariat can only be applied to the extent that it is not in-consistent with the provision of constitution of Pakistan which was Unanimously accepted by the representatives of all provinces in 1973.

### (4) $J.U.1.^{(3)}$

Maulana Muhammad Amir Bijlighar Provincial Chief of J.U.I. (Fazalur Rehman Group) addressing a public meeting at shiwa adda (Takhaat Bai) presided over by Maulana Abdul Qayyum. He termed the shariat ordinance a Fraud with the Nation. He said that the ordinance has been promulgated by President General Zia-ul-Haq for prolonging his rule.

<sup>(1)</sup> DAWN (17-6-1988)

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخقین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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### (5) Mr. Zain Sheikh (1)

The ostensible purpose of the shariat ordinance recently repromulgated was the revision of the ordinance passed in June. The New ordinance was a malafide attempt to subvert the constitutional process by doing indirectly what could not be done directly.

#### (6) Jamiat-Ahle Hadith Pakistan. (2)

General Secretary Sajid Mir has said that J.A.H. would oppose every Shariate Bill and not acceptable to this school of thought.

### (7) Lahore High Court Bar Association.

The Bar Association has demanded immediate with-drawl of shariat ordinance. The Association urged the Govt. to refrain from introducing legislation, effecting changes in the existing judicial system having far reaching consequences. They said it will lead to chaos in the existing judicial system.

### (8) Tehrik Nifaz-i-Figh Jafaria

T.N.F.J. resolved on Saturday that no Shariat Bill contrary to the belief of Figh-i-Jafaria will be a acceptable to the Tehrik.

### (5) Jamaat-i-Islami.

(a) Amir Jamaat-i-Islami Qazi Hussain Ahmed has commented unfavourable on shariat revised ordinance recently promulgated by the acting president Chulam Ishaq Khan.

<sup>(1)</sup> DAWN (31-10-1988)

<sup>(2)</sup> DAWN (20-4-1989)

<sup>(3)</sup> DAWN (1-7-1989)

<sup>(4)</sup> DAWN (9-12-1990)

<sup>(5)</sup> DAWN (9-10-1988)

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسر ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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(b) Maulana Fateh Muhammad = Amir Jamaat-i-Islami

The Shariah Ordinance does not conform to the shariah and it has been enforced by the Rulers to save themselves from Accountability. This was stated by Maulana at a press conference here on Friday.

(c) Senator Prof. Khurshid Ahmed = Naib-Amir Jamaat-i-Islami.

He has said the shariah ordinance is neither in the interest of the nation nor helps in the enforcement of Islam. He further said that because of shariah Ordinance the nation has come a step back in stead of moving forward towards Islamization. We donot accept shariah Ordinance.

# (10) JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE - 13 PROMINENT REPRESENTATIVES POLITICAL -- NON POLITICAL GROUPS.

A convention on the Shariah ordinance demanded the unconditional and immediate repeal of Shariah ordinance and Law of Evidance on grounds that they violated the 1973 constitution and U.N. Human rights charter.

It was attended by former Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Dorab Patel, Prof. Karrar Hussain, Mr. Jam Saqi, Mr. Aitzaz Hussain, Mr. Iftikhar Gilani, Father Arnold, Mr. Meraj Mohammad Khan, Ms. Asma Jhangir, Mr. Kamal Azfar, Mr. Aslam Azhar, Ms. Zohra Dawoodi - Ms. Naseem Azhar & Ms. Benazir Bhutto.

<sup>(1)</sup> DAWN (23-7-1991)

<sup>(2)</sup> DAWN (8-7-1991)

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Mr. Dorab Patel said that Shariah ordinance has destroyed the essential features of the parlimentry system enshrined in the constitution.

Kamal Azfar termed the Laws as crime against humanity.

Ms. Karrar Hussain recorded rejection of the Shariah and Hadood Ordinance saying that it was an insult to Islam to have the religion interpreted by "illiterates".

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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(1)

#### PAKISTAN TIMES

Jurist hail shariah Ordinance President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has for the first time in the history of Pakistan endeavoured to introduce Islamic Shariat in the country and he intends to establish supermacy of the Islamic Shariat with a view to make Pakistan a model Islamic State gradually.

# 2. WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS (2) ( Motamar Al-Alam Al Islami )

The speakers at a seminar expressed, unanimity on the enforcement of Shariah in the country and were of the opnion that it was the only way to control and eliminate the increasing evils in the Society.

### 2A. MOHAMMAD SALEEM - A CORRESPONDENT

The enforcement of Shariah ordinance by the President undoubtely was a significant step. It will constitute a milestone in our efforts to turn Pakistan into a truely model Islamic welfare state.

### 3. CHANCELLAR OF THE JAMA-L-ULOOM ISLAMIC

Mufti Ahmed ur Rehman who has devoted his life to religious education said, In a predominently Muslim country, Sunnah and the Holly Quran should be made Supreme Laws of the land. He discribed the Shariah Ordinance as a bold and positive step for realising the process of Islamisation.

<sup>(1)</sup> PAKISTAN TIMES (7-7-1988)

<sup>(2)</sup> DAWN (10-7-1988)

<sup>(3)</sup> DAWN (11-7-1988)

<sup>(4)</sup> DAWN (11-7-1988)

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخقین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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In his editorial of Sirat-i-Mustageem has opined that all our problem are either the result of ignorance or non practising of Islamic Laws. He said it will enable people to mould their life according to the tenets of Islam.

### 5. MR. MUSTAFAJAFERI

The promulgation of the ordinance has certainly brought him closer to his ideal of creating an Islamic Society in an Islamic Country through the implementation of Islamisation of the national laws.

### 6. ULEMA AND MASEAIKE CONFERENCE LANDS ISLAMISATION

The Ulema & Mashaika Conference which ended on Thursday paid rich Tribute to President General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq fortaking many solid measures to implement the Islamic system in the Country.

<sup>(1)</sup> DAWN (31-7-1988)

<sup>(2)</sup> DAWN (5-8-1988)

<sup>(3)</sup> DAWN (13-8-1988)

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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### 7. MR. RAFI ULLAH SHEHAB

The premlugation of Shariah Ordinance by the President of Pakistan in June 1988 will prove a landmark in the history of Islamisation of our society. But it is strange that a section of our religous - political leaders are trying to confuse the masses especially the women about the implication of this Ordinance. They are giving the impression that the Ordinance will faciliate the repeal of Muslim Family Law of 1961. According to a news item some of them have already challenged Section 4, 6 and 7 of these laws in the courts.

Such an attitude of our Ulema about the Shariat Ordinance has agitated the mind of women Social Workers who have outrightly rejected the Shariat Ordinance and have declared to start an agitation against it. It is unfortunate that these women are not well versed in the teachings of Islam otherwise their reaction would have been different. It is established that there is nothing un-Islamic in these laws.

<sup>(1)</sup> DAWN (9-9-1988)

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے ماریس چیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### **CHAPTER-3**

- i Some Islamic Laws though implemented in Pakistan but remained subordinate to English Law.
- ii Choronological order of Shariah enforcement in Pakistan.
- iii Six Shariah ordinances enforced Discussion.
- iv The duties of Bar & Bench on implemention of Shariah Law in Pakistan.

# اگر آپ کو اپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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In the world of Islam Pakistan maintains the central position as a Muslim State and if Shariat Law is to be enforced here, it could draw the attention of the Muslim world. The public at large, the Scholars, Jusists expressed their view directly or indirectly for the superemacy of Shariat Law over all other Laws but due to unfavourable circumstances nothing could be done practically for its enforcement in Pakistan.

Soon after 1977 the Pakistan Govt. introduced Hadood Ordinance, Zakat Ordinance and some other Ordinances but unfortunately none of these laws were implemented. The Nation remained hopeful of its implimentation till today but nothing concrete has come out sofar.

The English Law is being applied here in every case whether the litigation is within the bound of Islamic Principals or on unislamic ground.

The Honourable Courts and Lawyers are reluctant to put into practice, the Islamic Law. They are reluctant because they have not studied it and have not sofar practised it because they have a little knowledge of it. They got their degrees in English Law as prescribed in University syllabus. Our prevailing law in Pakistan is English Law & no other Law can take its place till such time it is replaced officially by law enforcing agencies.

Our state being an Islamic Republic State it is imperative to declare by the Govt. of Pakistan through National Assembly that Islamic Law shall be the ONLY LAW of the Country and no other Law shall be promluguted in Pakistan.

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یاریسر چ بسپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معادن تشخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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oromance which are enacted in Pakistan for the time being. THE LEGGLAT Shariat Court has its own limitation to hear these cases. It is strange to note that the enforced Shariat Ordinance when applied in any Case, only few sections of the enacted ordinances are applied and rest of the Ordinance & its sections remain dormant & not used.

But instead CRPC and PPC are applied in every Court of Law and no use of Shariat Law is in practice in the Hon.ble Courts of Pakistan.

I quote hereunder some instances of Shariat Ordinances which are enacted but are against the spirit of Quranic injunctions.

TALAQ:

Section 7 of the Ordinance 1961 is deadly against Quranic Insunctions.

LAW OF PRE-EMPTIONS:

It is not being applied correctly and it is not applicable on Urban Areas but applied only on Rural Areas which is against Quranic injunctions.

PURCHASES & SALES OF GOODS: We follow contract Act and Sales of Goods Act of English Law which do not carry the procedure of Quran & Sunna. Similarly the Forward Transactions are carried out according to the prevailing English Law.

WAOF & AUQUAF :

It is purely Islamic Law but it is not exercised purely according to Quran & Sunna by our judiciary.

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### LAW OF EVIDENCE:

Efforts have been made to apply this Law in pure form of Islamic Law but it is not being exercised in its true form according to Ouranic injunctions. The evidence entirely depends upon the initial Oath. (Such as Before the Statement is recorded of the witness, Oath taking is essential which goes as, he says I bind myself to give the evidence in presence of the Holy Book (Quran) and what I will say shall be truth pure truth and nothing but truth and I shall be cursed by Allah if I tell lie -That is all, there is nothing else to prove that the man appearing as witness is a decoit, criminal, a professional liar etc etc or not, He is according to Quranic Law is unfit to give the evidence.

#### MORTGAGE:

It is not being followed according to Islamic Law, but followed according to English Law.

#### SOLVENCY/INSOLVENCY:

It is being followed under English Law & not according to Islamic Law.

#### TRUST ACT :

The financing companies such as Banks and Investment Companies come under this Act. They are following the policy of RIBA which is un-Islamic. As such we may say that the Trust Act is un-Islamic and should not be used in Pakistan.

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### HADOOD ORDINANCE:

Enforcement of Hadood Ordinance Wag introduced in 1979 alongwith other Ordinances | (enacted 10-2-1979). on According to these ordinances all the suits in future will be filed in the courts & decided by the Courts as Shariat Courts of Pakistan.

Thousand of cases of different nature under these ordinances were filed inclusive of the cases of Rape, Zina and fornication but not a single instance can be quoted that these caseshave been decided in accordance with Shariat Law. Almost majority of these cases went upto to Federal Shariat Courts where Original charges developed into some other charges and the real culprits were very often set free or a light punishment was awarded to them and instead complainants were punished. (Hadood Ordinance by Asma Jahangir).

DISSOLUTION OF MUSLIM MARRIAGE ACT 1939 :

This Ordinance was revalidated by the legestative of Pakistan in 1961 vide Central Statitute Reform Ordinance 1960. The Purpose of this act was that a married Muslim Woman shall be entitled to obtain a decree of dissolution of Marriage on the grounds hereunder provided:

- When the Whereabout of husband are not known for period of 4 Years.
- When the husband neglected maintenance of his Wife.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ پیرے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاون شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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- 3. That the husband has married additional wife without the consent of his original wife.
- 4. If the husband is imprisoned for Seven Years & above.
- 5. If the husband fails to perform marital obligations for a Period of 3 Years.

It is what the English Law says and Cases of such nature are dicided on the happening of the above grounds. This is all against the Quaranic injunctions

The question arises, why the Shariat Law which was enacted is not applied fully. The answer is what these Honourable Courts and Legal interpretors cum Practitioners do not bother to raise objection with Govt. of Pakistan for its implementation. They do not play their part to force the Govt of Pakistan for the enforcement of Shariat Law the Real Law enforceable for an Islamic State of Pakistan. On the other hand the Govt of Pakistan also, appears to be disinterested for its implementation probably because of the pressure of the bureaucrates and Land Lords who feel they will be adversely effected if Shariat Law is implemented. The entire nation is governed by oligarchy in the disquise of democracy.

The Govt of Pakistan is also of  $_{\rm Liv}$  some views what the opponents of Shariat Law have. They are Political Leaders, Govt High Officials, some Religious Leaders and above all one of our Ex-Prime Minister who is Tooth & Nail opposing its implementation.

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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GOVE .

To authenticate this adverse attitude for implementation of Shariat Law of the Leaders & bureaucrats the Press Reports of 1987, 1988, 1989 & 1991 could be reproduced in brief hereunder for ready reference:-

#### NEWS PAPER :-

- 1. PAKISTAN PEOPLE PARTY : (a)
  - Men & Women
    marched High Court to Assembly
    Chamber protesting against
    NAFAZ-E-SHARIAT Ordinance(1).
  - Secretary General Mr. Malik
    Hakmin Khan PPP said Shariat
    Ordinance is a Joke with the
    Nation.
- 2. JAMIAT-E-ULEMA-ISLAM.

  (a) They termed

  Shariat Law as "LAST NAIL in
  the Coffin of 1973

  Constitution" (3)
  - (b) Maulana Amir
    Bijligar at Takhatbai in
    public Meeting termed Shariat
    Ordinance as Fraud with the
    Nation (4)

<sup>(1)</sup> DAWN (3-7-1987)

<sup>(2)</sup> DAWN (3-7-1988)

<sup>(3)</sup> DAWN (17-6-1988)

<sup>(4)</sup> DAWN (6-8-1988)

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسری بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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- 3. JAMIAT AHLE-HADITH.
- General Secretary Mr. Shaid Mir said, Jamiat would appose every Shariat Bill.

4. JAMAAT-E-ISLAMI.

- (a) Amir-e-Jamaat
  Mr. Qazi Hussain Ahmed
  commented unfavourably on
  (2)
  Shariat revised Ordinance.
- (b) Professor
  Khurshid Ahmed said that
  because of Shariat Ordinance
  the Nation has come a Step
  back instead of moving forward
  (3)
  towards Islamization.
- Jamaat-Maulana Fateh Mohammed

  Maid Shariat Ordinance does

  not conform to the Shariat it

  has been enforced by the

  Rulers to save themselves from

  accountability.

5. LAHORE HIGH COURT BAR ASSOCIATION. - The Bar Association demanded for immediate withdrawal of Shariat Ordinance. They said it will lead to Chaos in the existing (5) judicial system.

6. TEHRIK NIFAZ-E FIQH-I-JAFRIA. - Said No Shariat
Bill contrary to Figh-i-Jafria will
(6)
be acceptable to the Tehrik.

<sup>(1)</sup> DAWN (20-4-1989)

<sup>(2)</sup> DAWN (9-10-1988)

<sup>(3)</sup> DAWN (8~7~1991)

<sup>(4)</sup> DAWN (23-7-1991)

<sup>(5)</sup> DAWN (1-7-1989)

<sup>(6)</sup> DAWN (9-12-1990)

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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7. JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE.

13 Prominent representatives of Political and Non Political Group Jointly demanded unconditional and immediate repeal of Shariat Ordinance and Law of Evidence as they violated the 1973 constitution and UN Human Rights Charter. It was attended by former Supreme Court Judge Mr. Dorab Patel & Professor Karar Hussain.

8. MR. ZAIN SHEIKH.

- Said revised New Ordinance was a Malafide attempt to (1) subvert the constitutional process.

9. MR. AITZAZ AHSAN.

A Politician & Jurist
Said Shariat Ordinance is haphazared
and ill considered piece of
legistation whose scope is much
narrower than what it purports to
(2)
state.

<sup>(1)</sup> DAWN (31-10-1988)

<sup>(2)</sup> DAWN (17-6-1988)

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرچ پیرے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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sub-continent and the Muslim were persuaded to develop a sense of belonging to one another or the basis of a common faith or a common spiritual aspiration rather than a common race, language and territory. Thus when Muslim had developed a national consciousness, they started the struggle for and eventually managed to achieve Pakistan as their home Land.

#### Quaid-E-Azam Says: -

- 14.2.48 "Let us lay the foundation of our democracy on the basis of truly Islamic ideals and principles. Our Almighty has taught us that our decision in the affairs of state shall be guided by discussion and consultation". (Speech Sibbi Darbar 14th Feb. 1948).
- 25.1.48 No doubt there are many people who do not quite appreciate when we talk Islam. It (Islam) is based on the highest principles of honour, integrity, fairplay, and justice for all. One God, and the equality of man is one of the fundamental principles of Islam. In Islam there is no difference between man and man. The qualities of equality, liberty and faternity are the fundamental principles of Islam. (Address Bar Association Karachi 25-01-48),

Quaid-E-Azam ambition to bring democracy in Pakistan on the basis Islamic teachings and principles remained incomplete and unfinished and unachieved goal sofar.

I give hereunder in a Choronological order, a brief detail of this incomplete achievement for not forming the Government on the footings of Islamic teachings.

Soon after the birth of Pakistan, there were discussions, debates and discourses to pass a resolution unanimously by the political Leaders representing the people and Government representatives to create an-Islamic State in Paksitan.

12.3.49 It was decided jointly at length by all the parties to pass a resolution for the formation of a Islamic State according to the Islamic teachings and injunctions of Holy Quarn and Sunnah. This responsibility for its preparation was placed on the shoulders of (Late) Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Demand Demand the observives remotive was Unanimously passed on 12.03.49. In the resolution, it was established that the sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Alah alone and authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.

The people of Paksitan were happy and satisfied that an Islamic State based on Islamic Teachings (Holly Quran and Sunnah) will nowbe established in Pakistan.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریسرچ پیپرے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخقین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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knowledge of Holy Quran and Sunnah. The board formed included Maulana Mufti Mohammad Shafi, Maulana Zafar Ahmed Ansari and other high level religious scholars. They were asked to prepare a draft of constitution based on Islamic teachings, which was prepared and was announced on 7th September, 1950 for public opinion. The public opined that there is nothing in this draft except that people should have the knowledge in Holy Quran and Sunnah and it is essential for every Muslim in Pakistan. The Nation was not at all satisfied with this draft and it was Ultimately rejected by the people and opposed it tooth and nails for its implementation. It was against the expectation of the people as it was not carrying the real objectives of the teachings of Islam and as required by the Nation.

This draft was openly criticized by Maulana Zafar Ahmed Usmani, Maulana Ehtasham-Ul-Haq Thanvi and Maulana M.Ismail. The Government was therefore constrained to take back the draft

24.1.51 In January 1951, twenty one religious scholars including DeoBandi, Brailvi, AHLe Hadith and Shia Sect and intellectuals garthered and arranged a Confrence and decided to prepare the fundamental principles for Islamic Constitution for Pakistan. The draft contained 22 points in which, they covered every that point which was over looked and left in the previous drafts for the constitutional Law of Pakistan.

After meditation on the draft a confrence was held under the Charimanship of (Late) Allama Syed suleman Nadvi on 24th January, 1951 and it was Unanimously resolved and agreed to pass this draft for its representation in the comming Round Table confrence.

Maulana Mufti Mehmood was requested to present this draft in the Round Table confrence which was to be held in March 1951 at Rawalpindi.

The following 31 (thirtyone) members were present in the Round Table Confrence:-

Late Allama Sved Suleman Nadvi, Late Maulana Shamsul Haq Afghani, Late Maulana Badr-e-Alam, Late Maulana Ehtasham-Ul-Haq Thanvi Late Maulana Abdul Hameed Budayuni, Late Maulana Mufti Mohammad Shafi, Late Maulana Mohammad Idrees, Late Maulana Kher Mohammad, Late Maulana Mufti Mohammad Hassan, Late Pir Mohammad Amin-Ul-Hasnat Pir of MankiSharif, Late Maulana Modammad Yousuf, Haji Khadim-Ul-Islam, Qazi Abdus Samad Sarbazi, Maulana Azher Ali, Maulana Abu Jaffar Mohammad Saleh, Maulana Raghib Ahsan, Maulana Habib Or Rehman, Late Maulana Mohammad Ali, Late Maulana Rao Ghaznavi, Late Jafar Hassan Mujtahid, Late Hafiz Kafait Hussain, Late Maulana Mohammad Ismail, Maulana Habib Ullah, Late Maulana Mohammad Sadiq, Professor Abdul Khaliq, Maulana Shamsul Haq, Late Mufti Mohammad Dar, Lito Fir Mohammad Hashim, Late Maulana Abul Aala Maudoodi and Maulana Zafar Ahmed Ansari.

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Thereupon the public Leaders started going on strikes and created disturbances in the Country due to this long silence of the Government.

In the meantime, the Government formed another committee in 1952 for the purpose of drafting the new Constitution of Pakistan and this committee was named as The Committee of Fundamental Principles. This draft was ready by 22nd of Sept. 1952 and was published for public opinion. The response was very much encouraging. The Nation celebrated constitution week through out the Country in November, 1952.

But the draft was not finalized because certain other suitable amendments were required to be made in it before it is placed for approval in the constituent Assembly. It was postponed for another month. Ultimately it was published on 22nd of Dec. 1952.

11-01-53 The religious scholars, political leaders once again held the meeting on 11-1-1953 for its review but they prepared the draft quite suitable and favourable for the nation and it was quite near to the expectations which covered all the 22 points given by them in their proposal.

They declared jointly that the draft is much better than report of 1950..

This was presented in the constituent Assembly for approval.

Mr. Mohammad Ali Rogra, The their Prime Minister of Pakistan stopped its approval temporarily and requested to act upon the old Act of 1935 as enforced by the Govt. of India during British Raj.

This was another disappointment given by the ruling party to the Nation. It was sternly opposed by the people but produced no fruitful results for its approval.

- CONSTITUTION OF 1954 The Constituent Assembly was again in 24-10-54 session in 1954 during Mr. Mohammad Ali Bogra's Prime Ministership but nothing was materialized in Country's constitution-making, during his period and instead the Assembly was dissolved on 24-10-1954.
- fay,1995 It was very difficult to go in for General Elections immediatly to reconstruct the Constituent Assembly or form the Government. Therefore some suggestions made by Experts to elect members from provincial Assemblies of East & West Pakistan for constituent Assembly. They advised that Provincial Assemblies members who secured majority votes in the election be selected for constituent Assembly Membership and thus by this process, a new constituent Assembly was created and it started its functions in May 1955.

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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<u>Islamic Republic of Pakistan</u>, whose head of the State will be Muslim and follow the injunctions of Holy Quran and Sunnah. Anything against the injunction of Islam shall not be followed. The Objectives resolution was the foundation stone for the constitution of Pakistan.

- OCTOBER, 1958 MARSHAL LAW. On Eth of October 1958, Mr Sikandar Mirza the then President, of Pakistan repealed this constitution of Pakistan of 1956 and dissolved the Ministry of Malik Feroze KLhan Noon. General M. Ayub Khan was appointed a Chief Marshal Law Administrator. The annulment of the constitutution 1956 was a great loss to the Nation which took nine years to make it. General Ayub Khan declared Marchal Law during his reign.
- Constitution of 1962. A new draft of the constitution was prepared after forty four mmonths. It was reviewed by committee headed by Justice Shahab Uddin but it was rejected by the constituent Assembly. Another draft was prepared again and was introduced and enforced as an ordinance in the Country.
- 25-3-69 On 25th of March 1969 General Mohammed Ayub Khan transfered his power to General Mohammed Yahya Khan who was the then Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army and was made Head of the State.
- 1970. General Mohammed Yahya Khan Made arrangements for the General Election for the Purpose of transfering the power to the elected body. Pakistan People Party being in Majority was elected in West Pakistan and Pakistan Awami Party Won the election in East Pakistan.
- 1971 Soon after these electioins East Pakistan was separated and it declared its independence, announcing, that it is not now the part of Pakistan but an independent territory and will be named as Bangla Desh.
- 20-12-71 On 20th of December 1971 Late Zulfigar Ali Bhutto took over the charge as Prime Minister of West Pakistan on the basis of Majority of Votes in the General Elections. He was declared as Chief Marshal Law Administrator of West Pakistan.

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it was declared as the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973. Since then no other constitution has so far been revised or enterced. The constitution of 1973 is now our constitution and being followed till to day.

#### MARSHAL LAW

2.

4.

5.

- On 5th of July 1977 once again Marshal Law was clamped. The 5-7-1977 work on Shariah (Law) to be implemented in Pakistan was in full swing because it was the wish of the Nation to live under Shariah (Law) and not under English law, which is a man-made Law. The public plea is that our state is a Islamic Republic of Pakistan being Muslim, our State Law should be based on Islamic teachings and be according to the injunction of Holy Quran and Sunnah. In the meantime a body called the Councl of Islamic deology was made who were given the responsibility to work on Shariah and was asked to prepare a report for submission to the Government for its approval. The Conucil did its best and played a very important Role in framing the Shariah for Pakistan. The report was prepared and presented to the Government but nothing has come out so far for its enforcement.
- 10-02-79 The matter has gone into cold storage, but for the little bit satisfaction of the public, six Ordinances were enforced on 10-02-1979 by the Government of Pakistan declaring that Shariah has been implemented in Pakistan.

The Government also announced four Shariah Courts one in each Province who will decide cases under Shariah.

27-05-1980 On 27th May, 1980 the Government established Federal Shariah Court with its Head Office at Islamabad.

It is to be pointed out that the following six ordinances though promulgated but are being used very rarely by the honourable courts. The English Law is prevailing through out Pakistan and Shariah Ordinances are partly used by the Honourable Courts. The ordinances are:

- 1. The Offence against Property Ordinance ( Enforcement of Hadood) 1979-VI.
  - The Offince of Zina Ordinance (Enforcement of Hadood) 1979-VII.
- The Offence of Qazi Ordinance (Enforcement of Hadood) 1979-VIII.
  - The Execution of purishment of whipping Ordinance, 1979-IX.
  - The Zakat and Usher Ordinance 1980-XVIII.
- The Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) order 1979 No. 4 of 1979.

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Muslim Ummah to re-discover the true meaning of Islam in the present context and to re-construct Society by drawing primarily upon its own risk, but neglected religio-culture sources. This situation has posed a challenge to Muslim intellectuals that they should explain the nature of the above mentioned attempt and provide guidence in developing a methodology to be adopted for achieving the Goal. They must also point out the stages of the work as well as the problems and challenges to be faced in the way. (Enforcement of Shariah in the present Context by Dr. M. Akhtar Saeed Siddiqui).

#### IEWS OF EXPERTS FOR SHARIAH ENFORCEMENT.

hariah bill 1986 The nation is faced with a challenge such as it has not faced so far in its short history of 43 years. The private Shariah bill has been passed by the senate without any discussion and debate. A number of amendments to the bill were moved by the Federal law Minister but he preferred to pay a State Visit to CHINA rather than press. Ammendments tabled by him when the bill was taken up in the senate.

In his absence the proposed amendments held through and by a Voice Vote the Shariah bill was passed. It is now before the National Assembly for approval ( A Analysis of Shariah Bill 1990- Mr. Mohammed Yaqoob Ali Retired Chief Justice of Paksitan).

990.

The Private members Shariah bill can not even be taken into consideration by the National Assembly or the Parliament in joint session as it is flagrantly violative of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Paksitan. (Shariah bill violative of Constitution Seminar held on 29-7-90.

Mr. Khursheed Hasan Mir, a former Federal Minsiter. Poet and Lawyer, speaking with his characteristic, farsightedness, pointed out that the members of senate who passed the bill risked the mischief of Article-6 of the constitution.

Prof. Raifullah Shehab, a leading religious Scholar and writer, Dr. Faqeer Hussain of Peshawar University, Mr. Hanif Ramay Ex-Chief Minsiter of Punjab, Mr. Ashfaq Saleem Mirza and Dr. Abdul Khaliq, a former PUnjab Minsiter in their speeches deprecated the shariat bill as indefensible on constitutional, religious, legal, ethical and political gorunds.

That the compilation highlighted the unconstitutionality of the propsed "Enforcement of Shariat Act 1990 adopted by the senate on May 13, 1990. The National Assembly was dissolved (on August, 6, 1900) before it could take it up. Had the National Assembly not endorsed it within ninety days under article-70 of the constitution, it would have had to be taken up in joint session of the two Houses of Parliament, if so requested by the House in which it originated. On the dissolution of Assembly, being a "Private Members bills" it lapsed. It has since, been reintroudced in the Senate. (Pakistan Forum-Islanabad.)

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implemented sofar. Why so is a question to be discussed and causes of its non implementation are to be found out.

By my survey and research work which I conducted in this connection, I visited the Group of People of all walks of life in order to find out the causes of delay and their indirect refusal for the implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan. For the sake of having a first hand knowledge ofthis refusal, or the unending delay and for determining the factors wether it was delibrate or inadvertant attempt which made the Government of Pakistan incapable for the implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan, I approached all the parties whom I will discuss later.

Innumerable meetings were held at National Assembly level but with no results.

This gives us some indication that there is something fishy somewhere at Government level or with members of the National Assembly who are creating hinderances in the way of enforcement of Shariah Law in the country.

I will try to sort out the causes of failure with the help of the evidence collected by me through my personal contacts with certain Group of people such as :-

- 1. Govt. of Pakistan Ministry of Religious Affairs.
- 2. Political Parties.
- 3. Ulema and intellectuals of the contry.
- 4. Jurists and Legal Paractitioners.
- 5. Religious Heads.
- 6. Journalists.
- 7. Selected persons from Public at large.

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information collected from newspapers - Magzines and public version, the enforcement of certain enactments were made by dint of the personal efforts and interest of the said late President Zia-ul-Haq. These acts are six in numbers and their pramlugation came into effect from February 1979, such as:-

- 1. The offences against property ordinance (enforcement of Hadd) ordinance 1979 VI of 1979.
- 2. The offence of Dazi Ordinance (Enforcement of Hadd) ordinance 1979 VIII of 1979.
- 3. The offence of Zina ordinance (enforcement of Hadood) ordinance 1979.
- 4. Execution of Punishment of Whipping ordinance 1979 IX of 1979.
- 5. The Zakat and Usher ordinance ordinance 1980. XVIII of 1980.
- The prohibition (enforcement of Hadd of 1979).

The latest enforcement is the ordinance of Qisas and Diyat of 1990 and pramlugated by our present - President Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Khan. Hectic efforts are under way for its implementation, but nothing concrete has come out sofar.

Similarly the Islamic evidence act which is said to be a complete and perfect act for application in the Court of Law in Pakistan having no lacuna in it has been enforced and applied in all courts of law in Pakistan.

The said evidence act which was enforced, quite a good number of debates, conferences and discussion there on were carried out particularly on TAZKIA-TUSH-SHAHOOD. According to the practicing lawyers and Jurists,

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rules as contained in this act. It has its tight limitation for giving an evidence in every case. The honourable judges would refuse to take evidence because the person who appeared as witness could not possibly qualify himself as a witness under the act due to such limitation.

They say that the act has impracticable conditions for a witness which he has to qualify as a witness. If any of the conditions is not fulfilled, he is said to be unfit to be called a witness in the court of law.

Hence as they say it, no muslim in Pakistan can give an evidence in the court of law because of inflexibility of clauses of this act.

The difference of opinion of lawyers, jurists and judges for Evidence Act appears to be vague and not meaningfull. Whatever is prescribed in the Holy Quran and What-was the practices of our Holy Prophet (PBUH) must be put into practice, and no amendment can be made in it. It is a Divine Law & not man made Law which changes with the wishes of every change of new Government. God giver Law is to be applied in the Islamic State in which no addition or substraction and substitution is allowed. Whether the law is rigid or infexible has to be implemented and enforced.

The legal circle of our country have studied the man made law and they qualified it for practice. All legal decisions are being awarded according to the man made law. They can not think beyond the knowledge of their study what they possess. It is pity to note that they have the least knowledge of the Divine Law and they never took any interest to study it during their life in practice or as a judicial person. Now when the need to enforce Shariah Law in Pakistan has come up they are hesitant to accept it as Law of the land, but in stead opposed it for its application or to recognise it as Law of the country.

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسری بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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An ignorant person who does not know the Law of his country is bold enough to refuse its acceptence and commits crime without any fear and takes advantage of his ignorance and falls prey to a crime and ultimately punished. Similar case could be attributed to our practicing lawyers and jurists who are well versed in man made law but are ignorant of Divine Law. Advertantly or inadvertantly, they do not want to accept it and apply the same in the cases before them and do not show any interest for its implementation. They are punishable before the Almighty.

Hence they are inviting the wrath of God for such disobedience.

The reality is if they are sincere to themselves and to their faith as muslim, they would have been bold enough to accept and apply it in Pakistan. They could remove the bottle necks if there is any which come into their way for its application in Pakistan. They are the people who can break the Ice and compel the Govt. of Pakistan to introduce the Shariah Law in Pakistan suggesting them the ways & means in favour of its application in Pakistan. If such supports is forthcomming from them, Govt of Pakistan will be encouraged and it will definitely make an easy task for the Govt. to enforce it. Encouragement from country's legal circle could prove a big support to the Govt.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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The Council of Islamic Ideology was formed by the Govt. of Pakistan in 1962 and reorgnised on 31st May, 1981. The Council was advised by the President of Pakistan to Comment on Shariat Bill presented the National Assembly & prepare a report for the implementation of Shariat Law in Pakistan and give their opinion for its enforcement within the frame work of the injunctions of Quran & Sunnat.

The Council with its vigorous efforts prepared the report & presented the same to the President of Pakistan. The following were the subjects taken up by the Council of Islamic Ideology. The Subjects touched by the Council of Islamic Ideology were:-

- (1) (QANOON-O-ADL) Law & Justice.
- (2) The present Judicial System and Islamic Judicial system.
- (3) The Role of Judges & Lawyers in the Islamic Legal System.
- (4) Conformance in Present Legal System & Islamic Judicial System.
- (5) Procedural Notes.
- (6) All other aspects were studied & suggestion were given by the Council for paving the way for the implementation of Shariat Law in Pakistan.

Lot of suggestions were made by the Council under the heads mentioned here above but Govt of Pakistan remained silent and no action was taken by the Govt so far. The Council repeatedly brought to the notice of Govt of Pakistan for the necessary amendments required to be made in the Shariat Bill and also gave valuable suggestions required in the implementation of Shariat Law but to the dismay of Council no heed was paid by the Govt and the Council of Islamic Ideology Suggestion remained ineffective. This attitude of the Govt encouraged all the opposition sector to oppose the Shariat Bill introduced in the parliament.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار اسرچ بیپرے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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The News papers were now pord enough to LIII up their papers with criticism against the introduction of Shariat Law in Pakistan as I have mentioned in the previous Chapters.

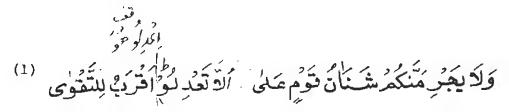
What were remarks of the President of Pakistan vide report of the Cabinet Division of Govt of Pakistan bearing its No. 8/349/80 imp. dated 9th June, 1980.

( Page 39 Islami Nizam-e-Adl).

He said "That the question raised by many people is whether your existing Judicial System can be changed according to the tenets of Islam. What is the place of Lawyers and judges in this system, and what steps are required to bring our existing system in consonance with the Islamic Ideology so that it may examine these aspects & give without delay its final opinion on these points:

The Council of Islamic Ideology in reply of the remarks of the President of Pakistan reported and eloborately discussed the importance of the introduction of Shariat Law in Pakistan. The Council discussed in details the duties of Judges & Lawyers required to be discharged in Islamic Republic of Pakitan.

#### DUTIES OF JUDGES UNDER SHARIAH LAW :-



( And let not hatred of any people seduce you that ye deal not justly.

Deal justly that is next to piety ).

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-MAIDA (5:8-9)

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### " MAKE PEACE BETWEEN THEM JUSTLY"

- 1. A Judge must posses a through knowledge in Islamic Law & be well versed in Quran & Sumnat.
- To decide the Case on merits.
- To do Justice with the Innocent party and to punish the party at fault.
- 4. To interpret the Law correctly according to the injunction of Ouran & Sunnat.
- 5. The Law which is difficult to interpret by the Judges be placed before Mujtahidin who are well versed in Quranic Law. The verdict should not misrepresent the Quranic injunctions.
- 6. Judge should be a Momin & God fearing man.
- " Law Rules through the utterance of Judges ".
- " Adl (Justice) carries the same attributes in Islam what Salat (Prayer) Carries its values in din-e-Islam.
  - (1) QURAN AL-HUJURAT (49-9)

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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In the administration of Justice the lawyer's role is very important in collaboration with the Jury. Their right representation in every case helps the Judges to decide the cases rightly with justification. The complainant or the respondent as the case may be, receive the best judgments based on fact of the case as interpreted by the lawyer.

If, the lawyers twist the cases in order to prove the wrong as right and represent the case in the court to prove his malafide arguments as right will therefore misguide the Judges and by his impresive wrong arguments may make the Judge to decide the case in the favour of a wrong party. This will be an act of dishonesty in discharge of his duties on the part of Lawyer.

In shortthe Lawyer is considered to be a honest Court Officer in the eyes of Law. His statements submitted in the Court of Law are considered to be true statement of facts on which judges of the Court depend for deciding cases. If the statements & arguments given by the Lawyers are defective and untrue, the decision of Court could also become incorrect. One of the parties of the Case will therefore be adversely effected. This is a sin in Shariat Law.

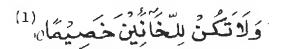
The Lawyer role therefore is very important to conduct the cases under Shariat Law.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار اسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Duties of a Lawyer under Shariat Law will be :-

- 1). To help the Court of Law for the Cases under hearing for want of correct Judgment which could only be possible when the case is honestly represented by the Lawyers.
- 2). To help the Court in the correct interpretation of Law.
- 3). To refrain from presenting the false cases and he should discourage such complainants who file false suits.
- 4). To oppose the culprit in the Court and give full cooperation to the geniume party (Complainant or defendant).
- 5). To fight tooth & nail and get real justice for the geniume party.
- 6). To become a popular lawyer among his collegues and public at large for his honesty in his profession, as well as in his social and moral duties.



( Donot fight for dishonests )

DEMERITS:— Legal profession is in itself a honourable profession but certain lawyers in the greed of heavy Fee offered to them go out of the way of their honourable profession & accept false cases and fight against the genuine claims and they try their utmost to win it by false respresentation & file false documents & statements in the court of law

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AN-NISA (4:105)

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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to justify their fraud and some time the dicision are made in their favour on the basis of their false documentation and statements offered before the honourable Judges. In Shariat Law it is forbidden and is a great sin ( الناوليرة ).

These Lawyers also get such false cases in large quantity beyond their capacities and could not attend physically in all the cases on due dates and they apply for adjournments in the Court and delay the cases and use delaying tacts for avoiding the decision when they find they have no sound grounds to win it. By this dishonest act, the geniune party suffers because the justice in delayed. "Justice delayed is Justice denied". This is a sin ir Shariat Law.

When a lawyer comes to know before taking up a new case for litigation that the case looks to be based on untrue facts, he should refuse to take up such cases and discourage the party to file such a false case in the Court and similarly all the lawyers to whom such cases are referred, they should refuse, should not file in the Courts which is sacred place of Justice. Under Shariat Law such courts are most sacred places where the law of God is interpreted in the best of humanity interest and cases are decided under the Quranic injunctions.

#### : R. Orientation of Legal Studies.

The Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology feels the necessity of a strong group of such intellectuals in this country who are not only brilliant in the knowledge of Modern Jurisprudence and laws but they are gifted scholars of Muslim jurispredence and also of the sources and details of the past and contemporary Muslim Laws.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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The council recommends to the Govt of Pakistan that it should direct the Universities of the country to revise their syllabi of Law for meeting the ideological requirements of the nation and for this purpose stresses the importance of immediate initiation of specialised studies and research in the Muslim Law at the postgraduate stage of the education and grant of liberal Scholarship for attracting talent to this field of utmost national importance.

<sup>-</sup> Report Islami Nizam-e-Ale (Urdu) - Islamabad - Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press - Islamabad - 1984 (Council of Islamic Ideology)Page 209

اگر آپ کو اپنے مقالے ماریسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Chapter - 4 (i)

Inter Views With Govt' of Pakistan Law enforcing Agencies

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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موضوع گفتگو سوال ہے ہے۔ کہ پاکتان میں قانون شریعت کا نفاذ آپ کی رائے میں اب تک کیوں عمل میں نہیں آیا۔اس کے ذمہ دار کون ہیں۔

> ۱- آیا حکومت ہے ۲ سیای جماعتیں ہیں ا ۳- قانون کے منصف ہیں سے میشران قانون ہیں ۵- طلک کے دانشور ہیں ۔ ۲ عوام ہے

> > ۷ - علماء دين بي

ہر قانون جو بل کی صورت پارلیمینٹ میں پیش ہوتا ہے اکٹر بت کی حمایت حاصل کرنے پر وہ بل قانون ملک کی صورت افتیار کرلیتا ہے اور آخری مرحلہ مجلس شور کی میں پیش ہوکر اکٹریت کے بل بوتے پر سے منظوری حاصل کرکے ملک کا قانون بن جاتا ہے۔

پاکتان میں انتخاب کی مہم ا مراء کا کھیل ہے۔ غریب کے پاس اتنا پیہ نہیں ہوتا اور نہ وہ اس کا انتظام کر سکتا ہے کہ انتخاب لڑے۔ آج تک پاکتان میں امیر لوگوں نے ہی انتخاب لڑا اور جیت کروہی و زراء اور ممبران پارلیمینٹ بنتے ہیں۔ اے ا مراء کی حکومت سمجھیں ' جاگیروای نظام حکومت سمجھیں۔ دونوں ایک ہی ہیں اور ان کی حکومت آج تک چل رہی ہے صرف آدمی بدل جاتے ہیں یعنی نئی ہوتل پر انی شراب ۔ دزراء بھی ہی ہیں اور پارلیمینٹ کے ممبران بھی ۔ اختیارات ان ہی میں بٹ جاتے ہے اور حکومت کی دائ بیل ڈال دی جاتی ہے۔ چونکہ اکثریت ان کی ہوتی ہے ان کے مفادات توم کے مفادات نہیں ہوتے بلکہ ان کے ذاتی یا گروپ کی ہوتے ہیں۔

چونکہ شریعت بل آج تک جب بھی پیش ہوا وہ بھی پاس نمیں ہوا۔ اور اس کا نفاذ پاکستان میں ناممکن ہوکر رہ گیا۔ جب سے پاکستان بنا ہے ہی کمانی چلتی رہی۔ اور شریعت بل پہلے مرطے پر پاس ہوتے رہے اور آفر میں نامنظور ہوتے رہے۔ اس لئے کہ جاگیر دار بھی نمیں جاہیں گے کہ ان کو جاگیر چھن جائے اور قانون شریعت کے مطابق آئی اپنے پاس رکھیں جتنی شریعت میں اجازت ہے۔ ای طرح امراء اپنی جائیداد کے بموجب کسی ایسے قانون کی حای نمیں بھریں گے جو ان کی جائیدادوں میں نیکس کی صورت میں یا زکواۃ کی صورت میں اثر انداز ہو۔ اور تقسیم جائیداد جو قانون شریعت نے دیا ہے کے حای ہوں۔ اس لئے وہ قانوں شریعت کے بھیشہ خلاف ہی رہی گے اور بھی بھی ملک میں نافذ نمیں ہونے دیں گے۔

سای اور ند ہی جماعتیں اینے اپنے مسلک پر ؛ ٹی بیٹھی ہیں اور ای کو درست سمجھ کر ذرای اپنے مسلک

اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔ ؟ ماصل ماصل

یں ہوں ۔ سی ک

۱۔شعیہ ند ہب کے مسالک اپنے میں ۲۔ دیو بندی گروپ کے مسالک اپنے میں ۳۔ بریلوی گروپ کا اپنا مسلک ہے

م - اہل حدیث گروپ کا مسلک اپنا ہے

ای طرح دیگر مذہبی جماعتیں اپنے اصول قواعد وضوابط کو سامنے رکھ کر حکومت کے شریعت بل ۔ موزانہ کرتے ہیں۔ بل اگر ان کے بنائے ہوئے اصول یا اعتقادات کے منافی ہے تو بل کو رد کرنے میر آواز بلند کریں گے اور ووٹ اس کے خلاف دیں گے ای طرح موجودہ سیاس جماعتیں اور بھی ہیں ؛ Seculer نظام کو پند کرتی ہیں۔اس کے حامی ہیں اور وہ خدائی قانون کے خلاف ووٹ دیں گی

ای طرح قانون دان اور انصاف کرنے والے جج صاحبان جو ایک ہی لڑی کے موتی ہیں دونوں طیر انگاش لاء (Man-made-Law) کے ماہر میں ۔ ای پروٹوق کیساتھ بحث کر سکتے ہیں اور فیصلے دے سکتے ہیں اور حوالہ جات کے مقد ہے کے فیصلے پیش کرکے حسب منشاء فیصلے لے سکتے ہیں لیکن افسوس سے ہے کہ ان قانون شریعت سی کوئی دلچیپی نہیں ۔ نہ ہی اس کا گرا مطالبہ ہے اور نہ ہی کرنا چاہتے ہیں ۔ یعنی نہ و کلا اور نہ بجج صاحبان اس کئے نفاذ شریعت کے یہ لوگ بھی بالکن حامی نہیں ہیں ۔ اگر یہ لوگ خدا کے قانوا کا احترام کرتے ہوئے دلچیپی کیس ۔ اور اس کے نفاذ میں زور دیس تو بھی اس کے نافذ ہونے میں کا احترام کرتے ہوئے دلچیپی کیس ۔ اور اس کے نفاذ میں زور دیس تو بھی اس کے نافذ ہونے میں کا احترام کرتے ہوئے دلچیپی کیس ۔ اور اس کے نفاذ میں زور دیس تو بھی اس کے نافذ ہونے میں کا احترام کرتے ہوئے دلچیپی کیس ۔ اور اس کے نفاذ میں زور دیس تو بھی اس کے نافذ ہونے میں کا احترام کرتے ہوئے دلچیپی کیس ۔ اور اس کے نفاذ میں زور دیس تو بھی اس کے نافذ ہوئے میں کا احترام کرتے ہیں ۔

علمائے دین کی خواہش ضرور ہے کہ نفاذ قانون شریعت اکتان میں ہو لیکن پارلیمینٹ میں تعداد کی کمی وجہ سے ان کی آواز اکثریت میں دب جاتی ہے یا دبا دی جاتی ہے۔ ان کی کوشش کے باوجود نفاذ نہیم ہوسکتا ان حالات کے پیش نظر قانون شریعت کا نفاذ ناممکن ہے اور اب آ ڈیالیس سال گزر تھے ہیں اسلا مملکت میں اسلامی قانون کی کوئی اہمیت نہیں اور نہ لاگو ہوستا ہے۔

رہے عوام تو ان کی وہی رائے ہے جو ان کے لیڈروں کی رائے ہے۔

 $\triangle \bigcirc \triangle \bigcirc \triangle$ 

#### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار پسر جی ہیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معادنِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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اسلای حیثیت ہے دستور کا دو سرا اہم مرحلہ تانون سازی کے متح اصول کا تعین ہے۔ دستور کے اندر اس بات کی کمل ضانت ہونی چاہئے کہ ملک میں کونی تانون یا انتظامی حکم قران وسنت کے خلاف نہ منظور کیا جاسکے گا۔ اور ملک کے تمام خلاف اسلام قوانین کو بدل کر قران وسنت کے مطابق بنایا جائیگا

لیکن گزشتہ تئیں سال کا تجربہ بتاتا ہے کہ جو عناصر پاکستان میں اسلام کو ختم کرنے کے دریے ہیں۔ اور یمال صحیح اسلای قوانین کے نفاذ کو اینے مفادات کے خلاف سمجھتے ہیں۔ وہ کھل کر بیہ تو نہیں کہ پائے کہ ملکی قوانین کو اسلام کے مطابق نہ بنایا جائے۔ اس لئے ان کی کوشش بھشہ بیر رہی ہے کہ دستور میں پچھ ایسے چور دروازے رکھ دیئے جائیں جن کے ذریعے اسلام کا نام تو باقی رہے لیکن عملی زندگی ہے اس کا واقعی رابطہ بالکل کاٹ دیا جائے اور اس طرح اسلام کے نام پر وہ سب پچھ کیا جائے جو ان کو خواہشات کے مطابق ہو اس مقصد کے لئے اب تک مختلف دستوری مسودات میں پچھ چور دروازے رکھے گئے ہیں جن کا ذکر طویل طلب ہے۔

الیی مسودات کی تجویز ہے تھی کہ اگر کسی قانون کا قرآن وسنت کے مطابق ہونا مشتبہ ہو تو اس کا قطعی فیصلہ سپریم کورٹ کرے گی کہ وہ واقعتٰہ قرآن وسنت کے مطابق ہے یا نہیں ۔

یہ طریق کار اصولی طور پر تو درست ہے۔ لیکن اس میں عملی مشکل ہے ہے کہ سپریم کورٹ کے موجودہ جج صاحبان رائج الوقت توانین میں خواہ کتنا وسیع وعمیق علم رکھتے ہول لیکن وہ اسلای علوم سے یا تو ناواقف ہیں یا کچھ سرسری علم رکھتے ہیں۔ ظاہر ہے قرآن وسنت سے قوانین کا اشتباط ایک عظیم الثنان کام ہے جس کیلئے عربی زبان وادب تغییر۔ مدیث ۔ فقہ اور کلام کے منصل علوم سے باضابطہ واقف ہونا ضرور ان ہے اور اس کام کو وہی لوگ انجام دے کتے ہیں جنہوں نے اسلای علوم کی تخصیل میں اپنی عمرین کھپائی ،وں اور قرآن وسنت کو سجھنے کیلئے اپنے شب و روز وقف کے ہوں۔ ۔

اب اگر اس ملک میں اسلای قانون کو نافذ کرنا ہے تو اس کی قال عمل صورت صرف دو سری ہے اور وہ سے کہ الا اختلافات کو قانو نا تسلیم کر کے اس طرح قانون سازی کی جائے کہ س میں تمام فرقوں کے مسلک کی مکمل رعابت ہو او سے کام کسی بھی معنی میں مشکل نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے کہ جمان تک دستوری سائل کا تعلق ہے ان میں مختلف مسلما افرقوں کے درمیان کوئی اختلاف نہیں ہے

1901 میں اکتیں عاء کا جو تاریخی اجتماع کر اچی میں ہوا تھا اس میں شیعہ سن۔ ویوبندی۔ بریلوی۔ اہل حدیث ہر کتب کے متند عاء دین شامل تھے۔ انہوں نے جو دستوری سفارشات متفقہ طور پر مرتب کر کے پیش کی تھیں ان میر آج تک کوئی اختلاف نہیں ہوا۔ ان فرتوں کا باہمی اختلاف صرف تانونی جزئیات میں ہے۔ اور اس اختلاف کا نمایہ آسان علاء کی ای اجتماع نے متفتہ طور پر تجویز کیا تھا کہ ملک کو عام قانون تو اس فرقے کے مسلک کے مطابق بر جائے جس کے افراد یماں زیادہ تعداد میں بائے جاتے جیں اور دار سرے فرقوں کیلئے ایسے الگ الگ مختصی توانین بنا۔

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ی میں سے تفریق آج بھی موجور ہے اور عدالتیں ہر فرقے کے سخسی قوانین کا فیصلہ آج بھی ای کے مسلک کے مسلک کے سنتری ت مطابق کرتی ہے۔

اسی تفصیل کو ذہن میں رکھ کر فیصلہ سیجئے کہ کیا واقعی مختلف مسلمان فرقوں میں اختلاف کا وجود اسلامی قانون کی راہ میں کوئی الیی رکاوٹ ہے جس کا خوف زہنوں پرطاری کر کے ہاتھ پر ہاتھ رکھ لئے جائیں؟ اور اپنی تقمیر و ترقی کے بمترین میں ۲۰ سالوں میں اس خوف کا اظہار کرنے کے سواکوئی اور کان نہ کیا جائے ؟

(ضيا الحق صاحب)

آخر میں صدر محترم نے علاء کرام کو دعوت دی ہے کہ وہ مل جل کر ملک کیلیے قانون کا ایبا مسودہ تیار کریں جو تمام فرقوں کیلئے قابل قبول ہو۔

کوئی شک نہیں کہ اسلامی قانون کی تیروین کاضیح راستہ سی ہے کہ مخلف الحیال علماء اور قانون وانوں کا ایک اجتماع سر جو ڈکر بیٹھے اور بوری محنت ۔ دیانت اور خلوص کے ساتھ اس مبارک کام کو یا بیہ بحیل تک پنجائے ۔ ہمارے لئے یہ باعث سرت ہے کہ صدر محترم نے اس کام کیلئے بالکل صبح طریقہ "بجویز فرمایا ہے۔ لیکن ایک بات ہماری سمجھ سے بالاتر بے اور وہ سے کہ ایک جناب صدر اسلامی قانون سازی کاصیح الربقد ہی بیجھتے ہیں کہ علماء دین اور قانون دان حفرات این مشتر که کاوشیں اس کام پر صرف کریں مگر دو سری طرف توی سطح پر جو ادارے اس کام کیلئے سرکاری طور یر ادارہ تحقیقات اسلامی کو پیش کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ بنیادی طور پر اس ادارے کا مقصد وجود ہی میں ہے کہ وہ ملک کیلئے اسلامی قانون کا مسودہ تیار کرے - سالہا سال سے قوی آمدنی کا لاکھوں روپے اس پر صرف کیا جارہا ہے - قانون سازی کیلئے جن وسائل کی ضرورت ہے وہ کم و پیش اس کو کئے گئے ہیر لیکن کیا اس ادارے میں کوئی ایسا عالم دین بھی ہے جس کے علم ونفنل اور اسلای تونون میں مہارت اور دیانت واخلا می پر قوم کو اعتماد ہو۔

ظا ہر ہے کہ مسودہ قانون کرنے کا کونی کام ایسا سرسری کام تو نہیں ہے کہ چند علاء چند نشتوں میں مل بیٹھیں اور مینے وو مینے میں ایک مجموعہ قانون تیار کر کے پیش کر دیں اس کام کیلئے وسیع وسائل تخت محنت اور طویل فرصت کی ضرورت ہے۔

اب جناب صدر انساف فرمائیں کہ ملک کے جتنے و سائل اسلامی قانون بنانے کے اہم کام پر صرف ہوتے ہے وہ تو سارے کے سارے ادارہ تحقیقات اسلای اور مشاورتی کونسل کے اداروں پر خرچ ہورہے ہیں ان اداروں کو تو ملک کے مقبول معتمد علاء دین کے سائے ہے بھی یوری احتیاط کیساتھ بچایا گیا اور دونوں سرکاری ادارے جن پر قوم کا لاکھوں روپیے سالانہ خرچ کیا جارہا ہے گیارہ سال کے عرصہ میں ابھی تنک جالیسواں حصہ بھی مکمل نہیں کر سکے اس کے بعد علاء ہے سے مطالبہ کہ اس اہم کام کو تنا اپنی زاتی زمہ زاری پر انجام دیں ۔ علاء دین اور ما ہرین قانون کو خو د جمع کریں ' وسائل خو د مہیا کریں ۔ ادارے خو د بنائیں ۔ اجتماعات خو د بلائیں ۔ غرض حکومت کے کرنے کے سارے کام خو د

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ہیں تو اس کو کیا ضانت ہے کہ سالوں کی جانفثائی کے بعد جو مسودہ قانون سے حفرات بناکر پیش کریں گے۔ اس کا حشر وہی نہیں ہوگا جو ۱۹۵۱ء کی دستوری سفارشات کو ہوا تھا؟ اس موقعہ پر علماء نے حکومت کی کسی ادنیٰ امداد کے بغیر ہر کمتب فکر کے نمائندوں کو کراچی میں خود جمع کیا وسائل خود مہیا کئے سفرشات خود مرتب کرکے حکومت کو پیش کیس سرف ملک نہیں ہیرون ملک بھی ان سفارشات کو عوام کی سرگرم آئید جمایت حاصل کی ۔ لیکن کیا حکومت سے کسی فرد نے ان سفارشات پر دستخط کرنے میں فخر محسوس کیا؟ ۔ اگر نہیں بینینا نہیں ۔ تو قانون سازی کا بیہ کام جو دستوری سفارشات سے سیڑوں گنا زیادہ دیر طلب اور مشقت طلب ہے علماء آئر کس بنیاد پر اس کا بیڑا اٹھائیں ؟

کسی کوتابی کی ذمہ داری ایک طرف سے دو سری طرف منتقل کرنے کی بات تو الگ ہے لیکن آگر واقعتہ صدر محترم کی خواہش ہے کہ پاکتان میں اسلامی قانون نافذ ہو۔ ادر کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ اس معاملے میں کسی بدگمانی سے کام لیا جائے۔ تو اس کا راستہ اس کے سوا کچھ نہیں ہے کہ حکومت اپنے دسائل پر مسودہ قانون مرتب کرنے کیلئے ایک اداراہ قائم کرے اور ساابتہ اداروں کی ناکای ہے سبق لیکر اس میں مندر بہذیل امور کا بوری اہمیت کے ساتھ لحاظ رکھا جائے (۱) ادارے میں ہر کمتب فکر کے ممتاز علماء دین جمع کئے جائیں۔

(۲) ہر کمتب فکر کے ایسے علماء ہونے چاہیئں۔ جو اپنے علم وفضل ۔ درع وتقویٰ اور خلوص و دیانت میں معروف ہوں اور اپنی قوم کا اعتماد حاصل ہو۔

(٢)ان کے علاوہ ادارے میں ایسے ماہرین قانون کو جمع کیا جائے جو اپنی دین پندی میں معروف ہوں اور فی الواقعہ دل سے چاہتے ہوں کہ ملک میں اسلامی قانون روبہ عمل آئے ۔۔

(م) اس ادارے کو ہرفتم کی سیاس اعتراض ہے بالک آزاد رکھا جائے

(۵) اس ادارے کے بنیادی اصواوں میں سے بات شامل میں ہونی چاہئے کہ قرآن وسنت کو کمی خاص نظام یا قانون کے مطابق بنانے کے بجائے بوری غیرجانب دارمی کیساتھ قرآن وسنت کا حقیق منہوم سمجھے اور ان سے وقت کی تمام پیش آمدہ مشکلات کا قابل عمل حل حلاش کرنے کی بوری کوشش کی جائے گی۔

اگر ان خطوط پر واقعتہ کوئی اوارہ قائم ہو گیا تو ہم بوری قوت کیسا نظے یقین ولانے میں حق بجانب ہیں کہ انشا اللہ اس طرح اسلامی قانون کی منزل بہت قریب ہو جائیگی ۔ حکومت کو علاء کا بھر بور تعاون اور عوام کی سرگرم تائید حاصل ہوگی ۔ اور اس بات کا اظہار کرنے میں کوئی جبجب محسوس نہیں کرتے کہ جس نوش نصیب حکومت کی سرگر دگی میں سے ہوگ اور آنے والی نسلیں اسے اپنا سب سے برا محسن شار اہم کا انجام پائیگا وہ پاکستانی عوام کی محبوب ترین حکومت ہوگی اور آنے والی نسلیں اسے اپنا سب سے برا محسن شار کریں گی۔

بس شرط سے بے کہ اسلامی قانون کی طرف جو قدم بھی اٹھا یا جائے وہ کسی وقت تاثر کا نتیجہ نہ ہو۔بلکہ بورے خلوص ودیانت اور قلبی لگن کیساتھ اے شروخ کیا جائے اور اس کے ہر مرکے پر مزکورہ بالا بانچ امور کا مکمل لحاظ کر کے عوام

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سابق جج شریعت کورٹ کر اچی مصنف کتاب د عمر حاضر میں اسلام کیسے نافذ ہو''

☆ ○ ☆ ○ ☆

<sup>(1)&</sup>quot;ASR-E-HAZIR MAIN ISLAM KA[SEY NAFIZ HUA"- MAULANA MUHAMMAD TAQQI USMANI KARACHI MAKTABA-E-DARUL ULOOM, KARACHI 1409 PAGE 26-27-28 HIJRI

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پاسان ایک طریای سلت ہے اور اس 6 قیام دو توی تحریبے ی بمیاد پر س میں ایا تھا۔

مسلم قومیت سے کیا مراد ہے ؟ اس کی وضاحت کرنے بیٹھیں تو صفحے کے صفحے سیاہ ہوجائیں گئے۔ میں اس ضمن میر صرف علامہ اقبال سے رہنمائی حاصل کرتا ہوں جنہوں نے کہا تھا

اپنی طبت پر قیاس اقوام مغربی ہے نہ کر خاص ہے ترکیب میں قوم رسول ہاشمی ان کی جمعیت کا ہے ملک ونسب پر انحصار قوت نذہب ہے مشحکم ہے جمعیت تری (1)

پس جس قوم کی اساس دین اسلام پر ہو وہاں نفاذ شرایعت مقصود و مطلوب ٹھمرے گاہی ہماری منزل ہے لیکن اسلطے میں دو سوال بہت اہمیت کے حامل ہیں پہلا ہے کہ شرایعت کو نافذ کون کرے گا؟ اور دو سرا ہے کہ نفاذ شرایعت کے طلات کیے سازگار ہوں گا ؟ پہلے سوال کے جواب میں ایک، ذاتی مشاہدے کی بات عرض کروں گا۔ پاکستان میں حدود آرڈینس نافذ ہے جس کے تحت شراب نوثی جرم ہے اور عدالتیں اس پر سزا دیتی ہیں لیکن میں نے بچشم خالیک نجی محفل میں عدالت کے ایک محترم جج صاحب کو شراب پہتے دیکھا تو میں دنگ رہ گیا کہ یمی صاحب ای جرم میں کس کری عدالت پر ہیٹھ کر مجرم پر حد لگادیں گے ۔ تو جمال ارباب حل وعقد کا بے کردار ہو وہاں شرایعت کون نا اگر کے رکھ دیا ہے کہ اور مادی وسائل کی دوڑ نے خاکس کرے گا؟ اب آیے نفاذ شرایعت کے لئے سازگار حالات کی طرف۔ ۔ دولت کی ہوس اور مادی وسائل کی دوڑ نے خاکس کرے رکھ دیا ہے کلام یاک میں اس صورت حال کی عکامی نمایت واضح الفاظ میں کی گئی ہے۔

ترجمہ '' (لوگو) تم کو (مال کی) بت می طلب نے غافل کر دیا یماں تک کہ تم نے قبرین جادیکھیں۔'' (2)

حضور نبی کریم ﷺ ' خانائے راشدین اور اس کے بعد حضرت عمر بن عبد العزیز کے مبارک ادوار میں تمام لوگوں بنیادی ضروریات کی خانت حاصل بھی۔ حضرت من فرمایا کرتے تھے کہ اگر دریائے فرات کے کنارے ایک کتا بھو کے مرجائے تر عمر سے قیامت میں اس کی بازیر س :وگی۔ اس خانت کے بعد نہ چوری کا کوئی جواز رہتا ہیں نہ خیانہ کا اور نہ کسی فتم کے اظارتی یا ساجی برم کا۔ اگر ایسے حالات پیدا کر دیئے جائیں تو نفاذ شریعت کا عمل آسان بھی ہو اور اپنے اظارت میں کامیاب بھی ۔ لیکن جمال معصیت عام ہو ' نے بھے سے اوپر تک سب مادیت میں دو بے ہوئے ہوا ہر خفض ''حمل من مزید'' کی منہ بولتی تصویر بنا ہوا ہو وہاں اگر شرایعت کسی قانون کے دریعے نافذ ہو بھی گئی تو سے اور گئے کے دریعے نافذ ہو بھی گئی تو سے اور گئے کہ جیسے کسی دیگھی کو چو لیے پر رکھ اس میں پانی گرم کیا جائے شیجے سے چو لیے میں کو کیے ذالتے رہیں اور اوپر ۔

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طِتے ہیں )

مجھے سے کہنے میں کوئی عار نہیں کہ نفاذ شریعت کے سلسلے میں جو عوائل مانع رہے ہیں ان میں سیاست والہ یوروکر میش اور سرماہے دار (زمیندار اور آج) سر نہرست ہیں انہیں خطرہ ہے کہ نظام شریعت نافذ ہوگیا تو سب نیادہ نقصان ان ہی کو ہوگا بد قسمتی سے شریعت ان کے مزاج ہے لگا نہیں کھائی (الا ماشا اللہ) مغربی نظام تعلیم کا روغلا بن ہی پروردہ ان طبقات نے اسلام جیسے سل مذہب کے قوانین کے نفاذ کو مشکل بنادیا ہے ۔ ہماری نظام تعلیم کا روغلا بن ہی ہمیں گھن کی طرح کھا رہا ہے ۔ بیشتر اعلی درج کے انگلش میڈ ہم سکول چرچ اور مشزی اواروں کے زیر اہتمام چا رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے ساج کے نہ کورہ بالا طبقات کے بیچ ان ہی اداروں سے تعلیم حاصل کر کے نگلتے ہیں لاندا ان انداز فکر بی بدل جاتا ہے ادکام شریعت کو مانے والے اور ان کے نفاذ کا مطالبہ کرنے والے لوگ ان کے زردیکہ انداز فکر بی بدل جاتا ہے ارشاہ نے بی رقم وری قلع تعمیر کرنے کی غرض سے دی ۔ اس نے اس رقم سے مدر۔ طوی کا واقعہ ہے کہ اسے بارشاہ نے بھی رقم فری قلع تعمیر کرنے کی غرض سے دی ۔ اس نے اس رقم سے مدر۔ نظیم کرادیے ۔ باوشاہ کو جب معلوم ہو تو وہ ناراض ہوا۔ نظام الملک طوی نے اسے ہی کہ کر قائل کرلیا کہ سے مدر۔ اپنی نوعیت میں علم و فکر کے قلع ہیں جمان سے فارغ انتحصل طلبہ نوم کی رہنمائی کے ذریع نہ صرف اعلی اضاق کی تعمیر کرادیے ۔ باوشاہ کو وجب معلوم ہو تو وہ ناراض ہوا۔ نظام الملک طوی نے اسے ہی کہ کر قائل کرلیا کہ سے مدر۔ اپنی نوعیت میں علم و فکر کے قلع ہیں جمان سے فارغ انتحصل طلبہ نوم کی رہنمائی کے ذریعے نہ صرف اعلی اضاق کی تعمیر کو میں گے ۔

مخقرییر که

(۱) پہلے نفاذ شریعت کے لیئے سازگار ماحول قائم کیا جائے جس کے لیئے نظام تعلیم میں بنیادی تبدیلی لازی ہے

(۲) جن لوگوں کو نفاذ اسلام کی ذمہ داری سونی جائے وہ قرآن حکیم کی ان شرائط پر پورا اتریس جن کا ; دمسورۃ الجج"کی آیت نمبرا ہمیں دیا گیا ہے

(r) معیشت کو از سرنو اس طرح مرتب کیا جائے کہ ہر شخص کو اس کی بنیادی ضروریات کی ضانت حاصل ہو۔

يرو فيسرايس \_ايم معين قرايثي صاح

منحان

ایم -اے -ایل ایل بی - ایف بی آنی ایم (لنڈرز

ڈائریکٹر سوشل سیکورٹی سند ھ - کر ا

Interviewed by the Research Scholar

- (1) Allama M. Iqbal (Shair-e-Mashriq)
- (2) QURAN "ALTAKASUR" (2-1)

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موضوع گفتگو سوال ہے ہے۔ کہ پاکستان میں قانون شربیت کا نفاذ آپ کی رائے میں اب تکہ عمل میں نہیں آیا۔اس کا ذمہ دار کون ہے۔

ا- آیا حکومت ہے'

۲- سیاسی جماعتیں ہیں'

۳۔ قانون کے منصف ہیں'

م - مشيران قانون بين

۵- ملک کے دانشور ہیں '

٧- عوام بين

ے۔ علماء دین ہیں ۔

تاریخی پس منظر میں دیکھا جائے تو پاکستان کے قیام کا مقصد بہت واضح تھا کہ ایسے معاشرے کی تھا؟ جہاں مسلمان قرآن وسنت کے مطابق اپنی زندگی بسر کر عمیں ۔ اس معاشرے میں خیر کا پہلو نمایاں ایک صالح معاشرے کی تشکیل میں ہر فرد کی تربیت کا عضر شامل ہوتا۔

پاکتان کے قیام کے بعد توجہ کا مرکز اجھاعی فلاح وبہود نہیں رہا۔ بلکہ ذاتی حرص و ہوس 'جاہ اور عیش و عشرت نے اس کی جگہ لے لی دراصل اسلامی معاشرے میں نیکی اور حسن عمل کی ابتدا سم رہنما سے ہوتی ہے۔ اسکی مثال خود حضور اکرم صلی الله علیہ و آلہ وسلم کی ذات مبارک ہے۔ آپ تھے 'امین تھے 'محبت کرنے والے تھے 'درگذر اور صلہ رحمی سے کام لیتے تھے اپنی ضرور بات کو پہ ذال کر دو سروں کی مدد فرما یا کرتے تھے۔ اور سادگی ہے، زندگی بسرکرتے تھے۔ اور بردی بات سے کو شودی حاصل کرنا آپ کے ہرعمل کا مقصد تھا۔ لارا آپ صلی الله علیہ وسلم نے برائیوں سے خوشنو دی حاشرے کو پیمر بدل کے رکھ دیا۔

اب آپ اینے معاشرے کی طرف آئے۔ قائد اعظم کی وفات اور قائد ملت کی شہادت کے !

ماک کی ساسہ سازش کا شکار ہوگئی ۔ جونک سرم او محتن اقترار کے غلام تھے۔ اور خلق خداکی ،

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حاصل کرنے کی بے قابو خواہش اور اقتدار کی کرسی تک بھنچنے کی دیوانگی تھی۔ معاشرے کا اونچا اور با طبقہ ایسی زندگی کو پیند کرنے لگا جس میں جرائم ہی جرائم نے ۔ اس لئے مقصد خیرے بلیٹ کر شرکی طر چلا محیا۔ جب حکمران اور منتخب نمائندے ہی گمراہ ہوں۔ تو وہ نس کی راہنمائی کریں **سے۔ عوام تو جمال** اور بدحالی میں گر فتار ہے ۔ کافی عرصہ تو انتخابات نہیں ہوئے، ۔ اور جب ہوئے اور جمہوریت کا دور شرا ہوا۔ تو حکومت کے نشہ میں عوامی نمائندے بدمست ہوگئے ۔ بہر حال نہ حکومت شریعت کا نفاذ جاہتی ہے دانشور اور نه علاء۔عوام چاہتے تو ہیں کہ یہاں شریعت کا نظام نافذ ہو۔اور اللہ کے قانون کی حکمرانی <sup>ہ</sup> لین بحثیت ایک طاقت کے اس کے لئے کوشش نہیں کرنے، ۔ کیونکہ وہ جن کو ووٹ دے کر منتخب کر ہیں۔ وہ عوام کے مطالبات کو کوئی اہمیت نہیں دیتے بلکہ وہ پارٹی کی بنیاد پر یا انفرادی اثرورسوخ . ووٹ لینا اینا حق مجھتے ہیں۔ اس میں شک نہیں کہ جمہوری نظام میں عوام کی فلاح وبہبود کے کام ہو ہیں۔ لیکن وہ محض معاشی یا معاشرتی طور پر لوگوں کو مختانَ بنا کر رکھنے کے برابر ہے۔ جب تک خد خُوف نہ ہو گا۔ لوگوں کے ساتھ محبت کا جذبہ نہ ہو گا۔اور ہدمت خلق کو عبادت کا درجہ نہ دیا جائے ' تب تک معاشرہ تبدیل نہیں ہوسکتا۔ معاشرے کو تبدیل کرنے کے لئے سب سے پہلے سوچ کی تبد ضروری ہے ۔ اگر سوچ میں روشن ہے ۔ توعمل کی آئھیں بھی روش ہونگیں اور اگر سوچ میں اندھیرا نے پھر عمل میں ظلم بھی ہو گا اور ظلمت بھی ہوگی ۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے. انسانوں کی راہبری اور راہنمائی کے لئے گ ابیا دستور دیا ہے۔ جسکی سچائی میں کوئی شک نہیں ۔ اور حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اس نظام کو تشک کر کے دکھایا۔ اور مٹھی بھر مسلمان عرب کے ریگتانوں سے لیکر تمام دنیا پر چھا گئے۔ میں نظام اگر آج نافذ ہو۔ اور پورے خلوص کے ساتھ اس پر عمل کیا جائے تو معاشرہ نیکیوں سے منور ہوسکتا ہے۔ لیکن اہل فکر کا مطالبہ ہے ۔ اور نہ ہی عوام کا دباؤہے ۔ اور نہ عمرانوں کی مرضی ہے ۔ لندا اس برائی میں سبب برابر کے شریک ہیں ۔ سب سے پہلے عوام میں بیہ شعور پیدا ہو ۔ علاء اور دانشور اور اصحاب فکر ا اہمیت جانتے ہوئے خاموش نہ رہیں۔ اور تحکمران جو ہمارے ووٹوں سے اقتدار تک جاتے ہیں عوام خواہشات کا احترام کرنے کے لئے مجبور ہوں۔ یہ سچ ہے کہ جاگیرداریا سرمایہ دار طبقہ صرف اینے تھ اور آرام دہ زندگی چاہتا ہے۔ اس طبقے کا عوام سے صرف نعروں کی حد تک تعلق ہے۔ اس کئے انتخاب ہی نظام بدلنے کا ذریعہ ہے۔ تو اس کے لئے ہمارے علماء ' دانشوروں ' حکومت ' عوام ' قانون منصب اور مشیر سمیت تمام ساس جماعتوں کو بحیثیت مجموعی ایک اکائی کی حیثیت میں کام کرنا پڑے گا۔ کے لئے شاید وہ تیار نہیں ۔ للذا جب تک عوام بیدار نہ ہوں گے ۔ اور اصحاب فکر اس کے لئے نہیں کریں گے ' تب تک تبدیلی نامکن ہے۔ ہمارے اس وحی کی روشنی موجود ہے۔لیکن افسوس کہ

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اپنی بہادری گردانتے ہیں۔ خداہم پر رخم کرے۔ لیکن خدا ابھی کیوں رخم کرے۔ جب ہم ایک دو سرے پر رخم نہ کریں۔ ہمارے سامنے حضور اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ و آلہ وسلم کی روشن مثال موجود ہے۔ جب تا ہم حضور صلی اللہ علیہ و سلم کے اسوہ حسنہ کو مشعل راہ نہ بنائیں گے۔ ہم ذلیل وخوار ہوتے رہیں گے اسلامی نظام تو دور کی بات پاکستان کے مسلمانوں کو مسلمان کتے ہوئے شرم آتی ہے۔ حدیث نبوی صلی اعلیہ وسلم ہے کہ ''آبرو سب حرام ہے۔'' تو پھر اس عظیم انسان صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی امت کہلانے کے دعویہ ارکیوں ہیں کہ ہمارے ملک میں اسلامی نظام نی نافذ ہوگا۔ یماں تو مسلمان اپنے مسلمان ہونے کا جوت بیش نہیں کر سکتے ۔ کیوں کہ ہماری زندگی اسلا تعلیمات کے منافی گزر رہی ہے۔ میری نظر میں ہمارے ملک کا ہر فرد اسلامی نظام کے نافذ نہ ہونے کا ذکھیمات کے منافی گزر رہی ہے۔ میری نظر میں ہمارے ملک کا ہر فرد اسلامی نظام کے نافذ نہ ہونے کا ذکھیمات کے منافی گزر رہی ہے۔ میری نظر میں ہمارے ملک کا ہر فرد اسلامی نظام کے نافذ نہ ہونے کا ذکھیمات کے منافی گزر رہی ہے۔ میری نظر میں ہمارے ملک کا ہر فرد اسلامی نظام کے نافذ نہ ہونے کا ذکھیمات کے منافی گزر رہی ہے۔ میری نظر میں ہمارے ملک کا ہر فرد اسلامی نظام کے نافذ نہ ہونے کا ذکھیمات کے منافی گزر رہی ہے۔ میری نظر میں ہمارے ملک کا ہر فرد اسلامی نظام کے نافذ نہ ہونے کا ذکھیمات کے منافی گزر رہی ہے۔ میری نظر میں ہمارے ملک کا ہر فرد اسلامی نظام کے نافذ نہ ہونے کا ذکھیں تعام ہونے گی ۔

'' افراد کے ہاتھوں میں ہے اقوام کی تقدیر ہر فرد ہے ملت کے مقدر کا ستارہ!! mushtaqkhan.iiui@gmail.com Chapter - 4 (ii) Inter Views With Political Parties Leaders / Members

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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This is a well established fact that Pakistan was created in the name of This subcontinent was divided on the basis of two nation theory. The muslims of India fought the battle for making a home land for the muslims under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, a home land where muslims could freely live and act according to their own notion and way of life. Overwehelming majority of muslims belonging to every walk of life including Ulemas, Priests, Nobles, Commoners, Rich & Poor, Industrialists and workers educationists, lawyers struglled unitedly for achieving the Goal. The struggle was not only for achieving a piece of land where power managers should fight among themselves for capturing the seat of Govt. for expoliting general people. The makers of Pakistan had not such intention. The desire was to implement Islam in totality. Islam is a perfect Din and covers entire life. It is not only a religion of practising same rituals, Islam preaches for establishing a just society where equitable distribution of resources is necessarily implemented without any distinction of Caste & Colour. In an Islamic society, no one is above the law including the rulers and ruled. The basic necessities of life are to be provided to all. The homeland was achieved by the favour of Allah Almighty, but unfortunately we could not be able to fulfil the promise made to Allah and to people as we failed in establishing a society based on the tenents of Islam. Why we could not achieve our desired goal; whether we really tried and failed ?

There might be various opinions and grounds for not achieving the goal, the main reasons for failure seem to be:-

In the beginning the founding fathers could not settle themselves and became busy in consolidating the newly created State where influx of up rcoted mohajirs specially from east Punjab perplexed and agonised the entire Government. Millions of muslims were forced to leave their hearth & home, looted, murdered rather butchered. Naturally the spirit of the struggle was dwindled for the time being. Ulemas and Priests too did not press the Govt. in the beginning for implementing Islamic law in the hope that the Govt. i.e. Muslim League would fulfil its promise.

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- Liaquat Ali Khan became busy in other matters. The game of power politics began, in the meantime, he was assassinated in 1951.
- 3. The drama of the persons of vested interest began to be played, successive change of Govt. presented a gloomy picture of politics which became the field of battle for the self seekers, exploiters, Generals, Jagindars, Capitalists and Vederas, even the joint efforts of Ulemas of various thoughts in 1951 could not bear fruits.
- 4. No sincere effort was made by any Govt. in power to implement Islamic system of Government.
- 5. The religio political parties could not get upper hand due to petty prejudices, power politics and high handedness of anti-islamic forces.
- 6. Democracy and election became the game of power and wealth.
- 7. Seeker of political powers divided the muslims on the basis of Cast, Creed language, territory and sect and they became entangled among themselves.
- 8. For eye wash an agreed Constitution was made in 1973 in which some progress was made for implementing Islamic injunctions, but no Govt. sincerely tried to implement it. Even the self styled claimant and champion of Islam General Ziaul Haque could not do anything except paying a lip-service to the cause.
- 9. Mass illitercy of the people also blocked the implemention.
- 10. Islamic ideology Council was created but its recommendation did not get any heed. The entire recommendations put in cold storage.
- 11. The Govt. came under the influence of western powers due to worst economic condition and heavy loans. These Western powers particularly America raised the boggy of fandamentelism, terrorism and persecution. A gloomy picture of Islam is being presented in the World.

Cont'd....P/3...

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخقین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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12. The political parties of the Country except few regligio political parties are not genuinely interested in implementing Islam as Islam would not allow them to play their nefocrious games and to exploit the General masses.

Vice President - J.U.P. (Prof. Shah Faridul Haque)

<sup>(1)</sup> Interviewed by the Research Scholar

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسری بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معادنِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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## جناب محمد حسين حفائي صاحب (ايلس ايم بي اسے)

(1) پس منظر

- (الف) تقسیم کے بعد حالات نقل سکانی، انتظامی بدحالی، مالیاتی پریشانی کی وجہ سے زیادہ توجہ کے مشحق کے
- (ب) کلک میں دستور سازی میں بوجہ بہت زیادہ تاخیر (ساڑھے آٹھ سال) جس کے ذریعہ سٹم کا تعین
  - . (ج) اس اثنامیں بانیان میں سے دو بڑے انتقال کر گئے۔
- (د) دیندار، علماء و مذہبی رہنماؤل نے صاحبانِ اقتدار سے حس ظن کی بنا پریہ توقعات وابستہ کی تھیر اسلامی قانون شریعت نافذ کریں گے کہ قوت نافذہ ان کے پاس تھی۔
- (ہ) صاحبان اقتدار اور قوت نافذہ رکھنے والی قیادت نے علماء کے بائیس نکات برائے نفاذ شریع دستور کا حصہ بنانے میں لیت و لعل کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ یہ قرار داد مقاصد ایک طویل عرصہ تک دیبا غالباً 1983ء میں دستور کا حصہ بن سکی۔
- (و) پہلا دستور 56ء میں مکمل مواجو پارلیمانی وفانی تھا اس میں قر آن و سنت کو بنیاد تو بنایا گیا مثبیت پہلو کے بجائے منفی رکھا گیا جس کی توجیہات (غیر ماہرین اسلام و شریعت نے) مب منشاء شریعت کے خلاف رہیں۔
- (ز) اس دستور کے جاری ہونے کا وقت نہ آسکا اور مارشل لالگادیا گیا جو وقفہ وقفہ کے بعد 973 (پندرہ سال) رہا اس دوران صدراتی طرز حکومت کا دستور ایوب خان کا تھا جو بسرحال عوامی اور اس تھا۔ کتاب و سنت کے منفی پہلو نے بڑے مزے دکھائے اس زمانہ میں عائلی قوانین کا نفاد ہوا ' اکثر و بیشتر دفعات خالصتاً صراحت شدہ کتاب، و سنت کے خلاف تھیں مگر اسلام کے بجائے اس

روح کے قریب قرار دیا۔

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(ط) اس پورے عرصہ میں تمام حکمرال، قائدین، سیاست دان اور قوت نافذہ ایسے افراد کے پاس رہی تواسلام کے شیدائی تھے اور نہ اسلام کے مجموعی نظام حکومت سے آشنا بلکہ اس کے برخلاف وہ مہ و دین کو صرف عباد توں کا مجموعہ قرار دیتے تھے یعنی ریاست اور دین دوالگ چیزیں، ہیں اور ریا کے امور میں دین و شریعت کو کوئی دخل نہیں بہ وہی مغربی تعہور تھا جمال پادری کارول جدا اور کا کارول جدا ہوگیا۔

اس پورے عرصہ میں جمہوریت کے نام پر طوا ئفٹ الملو کی کی کیفیت رہی البتہ دو د**فعہ علماء ما**' شریعت نے اسلام کے عادلانہ نظام کی ط**رف** م<sup>انبت</sup> کوشش کی اور رائے عامہ کو اٹھاتے رہے<sup>ً</sup> وجوہ سے یہ بار آور ثابت نہیں ہوئیں اولاً دین پر دنیا غالب آچکی تھی اور یا کستان کے قیام کا ا نظریہ فراموش ہوچکا تھا۔ ٹانیاً دینی قوتوں نے اس اہم مقصد کے حصول کے لیئے جہاد کے عنو کام نہ کیااور باہمی دیگرمسائل مختلف میں الجھے رہے جس کے نتیجہ میں حکمرا نوں کو مزید من ما فی کو مل گیا- یہاں یہ بات بھی قابل غور ہے کہ دینی فوتوں کے ایک گروپ نے اسلامی شریعت ہے کے لئے اسمبلی کی نمائندگی کوایک موثر سبب گمان کرکے اس طرف بیش قدمی کی توایک گ نے اسلاف کے نقش قدم پر چل کر حکمرا نوں کو اسلامی وعظ و نصیحت کے ذریعہ آبادہ کرنے کی ک کی اور اسمبلی کی نمائندگی کو اپنے منصب کے خلاف جاتا۔ نتیجتاً یہ دینی قوتیں دو حصوں میں ' ہو گئیں اور سیاسی قوت زیادہ مضبوط ہو گئی تا آئکہ حکومتی ریاستی سسٹم کو سوشلسط طرز حکومہ طرف لے جانے کا برزور نعرہ لگایا گیا کہ طاقت کا سرچشمہ عوام ہیں جبکہ اسلام کا پہلا سبق طاق مرچشمه الله اور رسول مُثَّالِيم كي ذات بين (كتاب وسنت)

اور اس نعرہ کی پدیرائی کے لئے بھٹو نے حالات (مارشل لاصدارتی نظام) کا فائدہ اٹھا کر، میدان میں سوشلزم لے کر کودے اس وقت کی قابل ذکر دینی قوتیں (جماعت اسلامی، جمعیت

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الگ اس کا نتیجہ ظاہر ہے کہ اسمبلی کی نما ئندگی خاطر خواہ نہ ہوئی اور عوام اپنے معاش کے حوالے ادھر ہے۔

73ء کا آئین جاری ہوا اور دینی قوتوں نے اب، یکا ہو کر دستور کی سوشلٹ شن کے خلاف محا کار نامہ اندر اور باہر انجام دیا اور یوں یہاں سے دستوری طور پر کھیے روش اسلامی قوانین کے نفاذ کی كر 77ء میں ماشل لا آگیا اور بہت سی خرابیاں لایا تو تحجیرا حیا نیاں بھی۔ ان میں سے ایک احیاتی یہ کہ قرار داد مفاصد دستور کا باقاعدہ آر ملیکل بن گیا جس سے قوانین شمریعت کی راہیں تھلیں مگراسلام بالیاتی، عدالتی، انتظامی، اقتصادی نظام نه ہونے ۔کے برا بر ہیں۔ البتہ بعض معاملات میں شرعی عداا کے قیام اور ان کے احکامات کا ورن ایک خوش سینند مستقبل کی نشاندہی ہے۔

- ابتدائی سات آٹھ سال یا کتان کی بنیاد بنانے کا دستور بنانے اور مهاجرین کی بحالی، انتظام کی 1 میں گزرہے۔
  - اس کے بعد دستور بنتے ہی ہارشل لالگا جس نے محم و بیش 13 سال لیے 2
- 70ء میں پہلے عام انتخابات گر سوشلزم ادھر اور جو۔ نکات ادھر نے 77ء کے مارشل لا کو جنم دیا جو 3
- 47 تا 86 کے 39 سال جاگیردا، سرمایہ دار مراعات یافتہ سیاست کے نام پر مکار خود غرض قب 4 نے یا کستان کی نظریا تی شکل بگاڑ دی یہ وہ لوگ نے جواسلامی نظام نظام شریعت کے نفاذ کواپنی ا ا پنی آزادروی کی موت سمجھتے تھے۔ سیاست پیسہ کا تحمیل شبیطان کا چکر ہو گیا۔
- ہے دلی اور نیم دلی اور انجانے خوف کو قیادت نتا اسلام کے قوانین کے نفاذ میں ہے حسی بلکہ مخالفت 5

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- سب وہی جا کیردار، وڈیرہ شاہی، سرمایہ داری، سرداروں، کی اکثریت کی حکومت قیادت و سیاسہ اسپ سے بڑی رکاوٹ
  - 2 دوسرے اس عرصہ میں دنیا اور دنیا کی رنگینیاں (مادی ومالی) نے وہ تصور دھندلادیا۔
- 3 اسلام کے قوامین کے نفاذ سے ناجا کز سودی رشوتی حرام خوری اسمگلنگ کی آمد نیاں بند ہوجائیں گی خدا پر بھروسہ کم بلکہ معدوم اور اسباب ظاہری پر ہی بھروسہ اور خبیرات دینے والے ممالک کا ڈر سب اسباب کم وبیش رکاوٹ ہیں۔

جی ہاں جہاں سیاسی جماعتیں مسلم لیگ، پیپلز پارٹی (بڑی پارٹیاں) لادینی سیکولر (عوامی نیشنل پارڈ پی ڈی پی، بلوچستان کی بی این ایم، جی ڈبلیوٹی، بی بن پی،ایس این اے، ایم کیوایم وغیرہ اس۔ علاوہ بیرونی دباؤامریکہ، روس، یورپ وغیرہ (1)



Interviewed by the Research Scholar

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے ماریس جی بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شختین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Chapter - 4 (iii) Inter Views With Religious Head and Mufties

### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار یسر ج پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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### ولا كشر البراز احمد صاحب سے ملاقات

آپ نے فرمایا کہ انگریز تو بیلے گئے لیکن اپنی عادات، واطوار کو چھوڑ گئے۔ ہمارے افسران لوگ جوان کام کرتے رہے وہ بھی ان ہی کے رنگ میں رنگ گئے نے۔ انہول نے آزادی کے بعد ان ہی طور طریقولر سمجھاان ہی کو حکومت جلانے کے لئے مناسب جانا اور یہ بات ان کے ذہنول میں بیٹھ چکی تھی کہ پاکستان کو چلا گئے وہ طور طریقے اور قانون کی تنفیذ مناسب و موزول ہے جوانگریز چھوڑ گیا ہے جونکہ ہمارے افسران کی ۔ انگریز کی تعلیم تھی اُسی میں انہول نے استحان دیئے تھے اور اُسی کی ڈگریاں حاصل کی تھیں اور وہی ڈگریال ۔ کار آید سمجھی جاتی بیں ان ہی کو ہر محکمہ میں ترجیح دی جاتی ۔ ہے اور اسی کو ہی اینایا جاتا رہا ہے اور اب بھی ان ڈگریا جاتا ہے۔

یہ بیورو کریسی قائم و دائم ہے۔ نفاذِ شریعت قانون اگرچہ دستور میں موجود ہے لیکن یہ بیورو کریٹم پاکستان میں نافذ (Impliment) کرنے کے لئے بالکل نیار نہیں اور نہ وہ جاہتے ہیں کہ اس کا نفاذ پاکستان میں نافذ (سیمان میں کئے گئے کہ اس قانو فرم بینتالیس سال سے نام تو قانونِ شریعت کا لیا جاتا ہے۔ ببلک سے عہد وبیمان بھی کئے گئے کہ اس قانو فرم رو ہوگا لیکن ہونے نہیں دیا۔ اس لئے کہ حکومت میں جو وگ اس و قت باگ دور شنبھا لے ہوئے ہیں بنیادی دین و قانون شریعت سے دلیبی رکھتے ہیں نہ اس کا مطالعہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور نہ ہی اس کے نفاذ کے خواہاں ہی لئے انگریز کی تعلیم اور انگریزی قانون پر ہی دور دیا جارہا ہے وراسی کو ہی تدریسی اداروں میں پر شھایا جارہا ہے۔ وگری انگریز کی نافذ کی ہوئی ڈگری ہی کار آمد کی کار آمد کی باکستان میں ہے نہ دی جاتی ہے۔ قانون کی ہوئی ڈگری ہی کار آمد کی سے نہ دی جاتی ہے۔ قانون کی ہوئی ڈگری ہی کار آمد کی سے نہ دی جاتی ہے۔ قانون کی ہوئی ڈگری ہی کار آمد کی سے نہ دی جاتی ہے۔ قانون کی ہوئی ڈگری ہی کار آمد کی سے نہ دی جاتی ہے۔ قانون کی ہوئی ڈگری ہی کار آمد کی سے نہ دی جاتی ہے۔ قانون کی جاتی ہی کار آمد کی سے نہ دی جاتی ہے۔ قانون کی بی کار آمد کی سے نہ دی جاتی ہے۔ قانون کی سے قانون کی بی کار آمد کی سے نہ دی جاتی ہے۔ قانون کی جاتی ہے تا نون کی جاتی ہے تا نون کی جاتی ہے۔ قانون کی جاتی ہے تا نون کی جاتی ہے تا نون کی خانون کی جاتی ہے تا نون کی جاتی ہے۔ تا نون کی جاتی ہیں کیا ہوئی ڈگری کی نافذ کی ہوئی ڈگری ہی کار آمد کی سے سے نہ دی جاتی ہے۔ تا نون کی جاتی ہوئی گوئی کی دی جاتی ہیں کی جاتی ہوئی گوئی کیا گئی ہیں کی دی جاتی ہے۔ تا نون کی جاتی ہوئی گوئی کی دی جاتی ہوئی گئی ہوئی ڈگری ہی کی دی جاتی ہیا ہوئی گئی تا نون کی جاتی ہی جاتی ہیں کی دی جاتی ہوئی گئی کی دی جاتی ہیں کی دی جاتی ہوئی گئی کی دی جاتی ہوئی گئی کی دی جاتی ہیں کی دی جاتی ہوئی گئی کوئی گئی کی دی جاتی ہوئی گئی ہوئی ڈگری ہی کی دی جاتی ہوئی گئی کی دی جاتی ہوئی گئی کی دی جاتی ہوئی گئی ہوئی گئی ہوئی گئی ہوئی گئی ہوئی گئی کی دی جاتی ہوئی گئی ہوئی گئی ہوئی گئی کی دی جاتی ہوئی گئی ہوئی

جس وقت تک پاکستان حکومت سے انگریزی بیورو کریسی نہیں نکلے گی پاکستان میں قانون شریعت

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ہدایات بھی جاری کی گئی ہیں کہ چند ایک مقدمات لے فیصلے ان سے لیے جانیں کیلن اُن میں آدھا انگریزی قانوا سہارالیا جاتا ہے اور آدھا اسلامی قانون جومر تب کیا گیا ہے اسی سے کام لیا جاتا ہے یعنی آدھا تیتراور آدھا بیٹرمو گیا ہے۔اسی کوتاہی کی تمام تر ذمہ دار پاکتان حکومت کی بیورو کریسی ہے۔

جب تک بیورو کریسی کی بیخ کنی نہ کی جائیگی پاکتان جو کہ اسلامی جمہوریہ کملاتی ہے میں نفاذ قانون شرا الممکن نہیں ہوسکتا ہے۔ اسی طرح سیاسی جماعتوں میں چند جماعتیں ایسی ہیں جو صف اول میں گنی جاتی ہیں لیکن لاد

Secular) حکومت کی دلدادہ ہیں اور علی الاعلان یہ چاہتی ہیں کہ اسلامی قانون نہ آئے لیکن اسلامی جمہوریت کا

بہت زور سے لگاتی رہتی ہیں۔ ویسے وہ خود بھی نہ دین سے دلیہیں رکھتی ہیں اور نہ دینی تعلیم سے واقفیت رکھتی اگر کچھواقفیت ہے بھی تواس کو پاکتان میں استعمال کرنے سے در لیغ کرتی ہیں وہ چاہتی ہیں کہ آزاد حکومت ہو دینی بابندی نہ ہویہ ہمارے لئے فائدہ مند ہے یعنی الٹد تعالیٰ کے احکانات سے انحراف ان کے لئے موزوں ہے کہ مذری طرز حکومت کی دالدادہ ہیں۔

کک کی دینی سیاسی جماعتیں اگرچہ قانونِ شریعت کے نفاذ کی خواہاں ہیں اور ان کی کوشٹیں بھی بدستور ، ہیں کہ اس کا نفاذ ہر طور سے پاکستان میں ہونا چاہیے۔ لیکن ہر زینی جماعت کے اپنے مسالک ہیں۔ وہ ان پر عمل ہونا چاہیے ، لیکن ہر زینی جماعت کے اپنے مسالک ہیں۔ وہ ان پر عمل ہونا چاہیے ، ہیں اور ایک دو سرے کو نیچا دکھانے میں لگی رہتی ، ہیں۔ تاکہ ان کے اپنے مسلک کا دور دورہ ہوجائے اور و وہ اپنی طرز میں قانونِ شریعت کے نفاذ کو تقویت بہنچائیں۔ اسی تگ و دو میں ان کی زندگی بسر ہورہی ہے اور و انتخابات کے انتظار میں ، میں اور جماعت کی مضبوطی اور اکثریت ، حاصل کرنے کے لئے ہمیشہ کوشال رہتے ، ہیں۔ پاکستان کی عوام ان پڑھ ہے ان کو دینی تعلیم کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ ان کے ذہنوں کو از سر نو دین سے آ تعلیم سے سینچنا پڑے گا۔ ان کے ذہن بدلنے پڑیں گے ان کو دین و قرآن کی تعلیم کی روشنی میں اہمیت احکام سمجانی پڑے گی تاکہ انہیں یہ معاوم ہوجائے کہ خدا کا قانون ہی صبحے قانون ہے جو ہمارے لئے لازم ہے اور اس بغیر اسلامی حکومت میں زندگی بسر کرنا ایک عظیم گناہ ہے کیونکہ احکام الی سے انحراف حکم خداوندی سے انکار بغیر اسلامی حکومت میں زندگی بسر کرنا ایک عظیم گناہ ہے کیونکہ احکام الی سے انحراف حکم خداوندی سے انکار

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پاکستان ایسے ادارے قائم کرے جن میں دینی تعلیم اتنی اہم اور لازم کردیئے جائیں کہ اس کو حاصل کئے بغیر کو ڈگری نہ دی جائے۔

جب عوام یہ تعلیم حاصل کر لے گی تو قا نون شریعت کی تنفیذ آسان موجائے گی اور ہر فرد اس پر عمل پیے مونے پراعتراض نہیں کرے گا اس لئے اس کی عظل و دانش اس قا نون کے نفاذ کو سمجھنے لگے گی اور اس پر چلنے پر ا کرے گی اور خدا کا قانون جو قرآن یاک میں آجا ہے کو ماننے اور اس پر چلنے کو کار ثواب اور اپنی نجات کا ذریعہ سمجھے گی موجودہ حالات میں اپنی کم علمی کے زیرا تروہ قانون الهٰی کو سمجھنے ہے قاصر ہیں اور ناسمجھی میں یہ نہیں کہ وہ جان بوجھہ گریز کرنا جاہتے ہیں۔ اس وقت عوام کا یہ عالم ہے کہ ان کا لیڈر جو کچھ بھی ان کو کہتا ہے اسے وہ عالم یا دانشور سمجھ اس کی بیروی پرلگ جاتی ہے جو کہ ایک المناک امر واقعہ ہے۔

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Interviewed by the Reseach Scholar Dr.Isra-rul Haq is M.B.B.S. (Medical Practitioner by Profession) and renowned religious leader of Pakistan.

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(آپ وارالعلوم امجدیہ سبزی منظی کراچی میں استاد ہیں آپ گور منٹ کی مرکزی سیرت محمیثی، مرکزی بلال محمیثی اور نظریا تی کونسل کے م بھی رہے ہیں اب بھی کبھی مشورے کے لئے ان کو بلایا جاتا ہے۔)

کومت پاکستان شروع سے لیکر آج تک یعنی ان کا سپر سیر (اعلی) عہدوں پر فائز عملہ اور خود سر براہ مملکہ بالکل یہ نہیں چاہتے کہ قانونِ شریعت کا پاکستان ہیں نفاذ ہو۔ وہ ابنی سیاسی چالوں کو برونے کار لاتے ہوئے ایے اب جمائی جا جواز پیش کردیتے ہیں کہ شریعت کا نفاذ آج تک التواہیں پرا ہوا ہے۔ علماء سے نشتیں بھی گا ہے بگا ہے جمائی جا ہیں دانشور اور علماء سے مشورے بھی لئے جاتے ہیں ان کی ہاں ہیں ہاں بھی لائی جاتی ہے ہر آئے دن میکنگ کا اہتما ہوتا رہتا ہے عہدوییمان ہوتے ہیں امیدیں بھی دلائی جاتی ہیں لیکن آج تک مرغے کی ایک طاق وہیں کی وہیں ہے ہوتا رہتا ہے عہدوییمان ہوتے ہیں امیدیں بھی دلائی جاتی ہیں لیکن آج تک مرغے کی ایک طاق اسمبلی میں پیش ہوا ائے اس 45 سال کے طویل عرصہ میں قرار دادِ مقاصد پر بھی بمث ہوئی۔ شریعت، بل 1989ء بھی اسمبلی میں پیش ہوا ائی بر بمث مباحثہ بھی ہوا لیکن سب بے سود۔ اصل میں بات یہ ہے کہ حکومت اور سر براہ اگر چاہیں گے تو ہی مجھہ ہوسے ور نہ تضبیح وقت کے علاوہ آج تک کچھ نہیں ہوا۔

علمائے دین نے عوام کے جذبے کو ابھار ااور کھا کہ قرآن وسنت ہی مسلمان کی میراث ہے اور عوام کو ا کی تقلید ہی نجات کا ذریعہ ہے اور خدا کا دیا ہوا قانون ہی مسلمان کا قانون ہے جس پر چل کر خدا پاک کے احکام فرما نبر داری ہوسکتی ہے اور وہی ہمارا قانون ہے۔ جس طرح نماز، روزہ، زکواۃ کی پابندی ہم پر لازم ہے اس کی نافرما کفر ہے اسی طرح قانون خداوندی یعنی قانون شریعت کی نافرمانی ہی کفر ہے۔

مفتی صاحب نے فربایا کہ مرحوم ذوالفقار علی بھٹونے Socialism کا نعرہ لگایا کہ ہم اس پر عمل کریں۔ اور پھر اسے مشورہ دیا گیا کہ سرحوم ذوالفقار علی بھٹونے Islamic Socialism کا نعرہ زیادہ موزوں رہے گا اور عوام اس پر راضی ہوجائیہ گے۔ بات ایک ہی ہے صرف اصافی لفظ "اسلام" کے Socialism کے ساتھ لگانے سے عوام ساتھ دے گی اقانونِ شریعت کا نفاذ التوامیں پڑجائے گا۔ یہ نعرہ کچھ عوام پر اثر انداز نہ ہوسکا البتہ نفاذ قا نونِ شریعت التوامیں پڑا اور حکومت کی ہے۔ اور حکومت کا مقصد پورا ہوگیا۔ اگر حکومت چاہے تو قانون شریعت، ہمروقت آسکتا ہے بات صرف چاہے کی ہے۔

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(1)علماء كااحتدار م نرو-

(2) عوام كومذبهب سے دور ركھو- اس سے نفاذ شريعت بست دور موجائے گا اور حكومت كامقصد بوراموجائے

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(العن) قا نونِ شریعت کے نافذ ہونے میں شیعہ مذہب بھی آڑے آرہا ہے وہ کسی طرح بھی حنفی شریعت کے حق میں نہیں ہیں وہ ہمیشہ اس کے خلاف رہے اور اب بھی اس کے ملاف ہیں اور رہیں گے۔

(ب) اہل حدیث بھی اس حق میں نہیں ہیں جیسے احناف قاندنِ شریعت کا نفاذ چاہتے ہیں یہ لوگ ان کے شانہ بشانہ نہیں چلیں گے سانہ بشانہ نہیں چلیں گے است کے بشانہ نہیں چلیں گے کیونکہ چاہتے ہیں کہ سوائے قرآن و سنت کے میانہ نہیں چلیں گے کیونکہ چاہتے ہیں کہ سوائے قرآن و سنت کے میانہ نہوں جو است نے میانہ نہوں میں ہوگا۔ ماتھ نہ ہو۔ صرف فرآن اور سنت پر مبنی ہوگا۔

رج) لادینی جماعت (Secular) وہ تو ویسے ہی دینِ الهی کے خلاف ہیں اس لئے قانونِ نشریعت کے حق میں وہ کیسے ہوں گے۔ وہ مسلمین جو قانونِ نشریعت میں حجتیں بیدا کرنے ہیں اور مخالفت بھی کرتے ہیں وہ لادینیت کے رمرے میں آتے ہیں وہ بھی ان کی ہاں میں ہاں ملاتے ہیں۔

علمائے دین، دانشور، فقها کہی ظاموش نہیں رہے ان کی پیم کوششوں کے باوجود وہ کامیاب نہ ہوسکے کیونکہ حکومت نے آج تک اس کے نفاذ میں ساتھ نہیں دیا اور اسی طرح تاخیر ہوتی چلی گئی۔ عوام سادہ لوح بیں، غیر تعلیم یافتہ بیں، جو کوئی جس طرح ان کو ابھارتا ہے وہ ساتھ ہولیتی ہے۔ ان کی سادگی سے ہر کوئی فائدہ اٹھاتا ہے۔ حکومت ہوسیاسی جماعت ہو وہ جلدی چپڑی با توں میں آجاتی ہے اور مر ایک کے انداز بیاں پر ایمان لے آتی ہے اور اسی طرف جبک جاتی ہے۔ اگر صدق دلی سے دین و ایمان اور قا نونِ دین اسلام پر ان کو حقائن سے آگاہ کرتے ہوئے ابھارا جائے تو عوام فوراً ساتھ دینے پر تیار ہوجائے گی۔ عوام ایک طاقت ہے وہ نفاذ قانونِ قسریعت میں بہت مدد سے مسلم کے ان کو صرف صمح سر براہ ملنا چاہیے۔ (1)



<sup>(1)</sup> Interviewed by the Research Scholar

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Chapter - 4 (iv)

Ulemas and Intellectuals and Inter Views With Jurists and Legal Experts

#### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے بار بسرج بسپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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پاکتان میں اسلامی قوانمین کا نفاذ کیوں نسیں ہوتا' یہ ایک دلجیب اور برمحل سوال اس کئے ہے کہ پاکتان اسلامی مملکت بغنے کیلئے اور وہ بھی مثالی'۔ وجو دہیں آیا۔ جس صورت حال سے سارا معاشرہ ووجار ہے۔ اس میں اس کے نفاذ کا کوئی امکان نہیں۔

وجہ سے کہ اسلام کسی ایک دور۔کسی ایک صدی کیلئے اللہ تعالیٰ نے نسیں بھیجا۔ اس میں قرآن کے ذریعے زندگی کے بنیادی۔ کے بنیادی۔ ابدی اصول انسانوں کے سامنے رکھ دیے۔ ان پر عمل کرکے زندگی کو مفید 'مثبت اور کار آمد بنایا جاسکتا ہے۔

نفاز نہ ہونے کی ایک بنیادی وجہ ہے کہ ہم مسلمان فقہ کو قران سمجھ بیٹھے ہیں اور ہر فرقہ۔ ہر شخص اپنے فقہ کو معاشرے کا قانون دیکھنا چاہتا ہے۔ نتیجہ اس کا یہ نکاتا ہے کہ فرقہ ورارانہ اختلاف سامنے آجاتے ہیں اور روح اسلام غائب ہوجاتی ہے۔ پاکستان جنے کے بعد۔ شیعہ سنی۔ بھر دیوبندی۔ بریادی قتم کے فرقے تیزی ہے ابھرے اور ہر فرات ہوجاتی میں سے ہمجھا گیا کہ اصل اسلام اس کے پاس ہے اور تصور اسلام کو اس نے دو سروں پر تھوپنے کی کوشش کی۔ نتیجہ آپ کے سامنے ہے۔ جب اختلاف کی سے صورت ہوجائے تو شراجت کا نفاذ کیسے ہوسکتا ہے ؟ جبکہ سے ہی معلوم نہ ہوکہ کون سی شریعت پر حضور اگرم نے بار بار اسحاد اور انفاق ہر زور دیا ہے

سورۃ ال عمران ( ۱۰۳) قران میں ایک آبت ہے و اعتصمو بحس اللّه جمیعا ولا تفوقو ا ) کہ تفرقہ دور کرو اور اللّٰہ کی رسی کو مضبوطی سے کیڑے رہو۔ یہ اللّٰہ کی رسی جس کا ذکر قران باک میں آیا ہے فقہ کا نام نہیں ہے۔ یہ براہ راست قرآن کی طرف اشارہ ہے

ہم نے قران شریف کو پس بیشت ؛ ال کر اور فقہ کی رسی کو پکڑ کر نفاذ اسلام کو ناممکن بنادیا ہے۔

ہمارے دین مدرسوں میں جو تعلیم دی جارہی ہے اس سے ہرمدر سے کے طلبہ ایک خاص زبمن لے کر پیدا ہور ہے ہیں۔ ان کے لیے سب سے برا معافی حل ہے کہ وہ ایسے عام قوں بن 'جمال مجبس کم ہیں ' مجد بنا کر اس کے امام بن جاتے ہیں اور پھر ای نقطہ نظر کی جلنی کرتے ہیں اور لاؤ زائیسکر پر اپنا دین پھیلانے کی جذباتی سطح پر بے معنی کوشش کرتے ہیں اور داؤ وائیسکر پر اپنا دین پھیلانے کی جذباتی سطح پر بے معنی کوشش اور آب ہور کی میں کہ فران کو بھول جاتے ہیں۔ غور فرمائے کہ فقہ قرآن کی وہ قانونی آویل ہے جو اپنے دور اپنے عمد کے نقاضوں کو سامنے رکھ کر کی گئی تھی تبدیلی زمانے کا ابدی قانون ہے جو آج ہو وہ کل نہیں ہوگا۔ جو کل ہو گا ہو گا وہ پر سول نہیں ہوگا۔ انسان بھی ہر پل بدل رہا ہے۔ اس طرح معاشرہ اور اس کا دور بھی بدل رہا ہے۔ جب تبدیلی کی صورت سے ہو تو ہے کیے ممکن ہے کہ فقہی تاویل 'جو ہزار بارہ سو سال پہلے کی گئی تھی ' آج بھی ای طرح مفید اور معانی بھی کی گئی تھی ' آج بھی ای طرح مفید اور معانی بھی کن روشنی دینے گئے ہیں۔ اگر الیا نہ ہو تا تو قران بھی کا فرسورہ ہو چکا ہوتا۔ اس صورت میں ضرورت ای اور معانی بھی نن روشنی دینے گئے ہیں۔ اگر الیا نہ ہو تا تو قران بھی کا فرسورہ ہو چکا ہوتا۔ اس صورت میں ضرورت ای عاض کی ہے کہ نفاذ شریعت سے پہلے مسلسل عمد حاضر کے تعلق ہے ' نفقیق کے ذریعے تیار کی کی جائے۔ جب تک عمد عاضر کے تعلق سے ' نفقیق کے ذریعے تیار کی کی جائے۔ جب تک عمد عاضر کے تعلق سے ' نفقیق سے ناطن کو شولیں تو محسل کی جائے ہم بظا ہر اسلام کا نام تو لے رہے ہیں لیکن ول کے نمان خانے میں ہم نے اسلام کو ناممکن انعل سمجھ کر مسترد کر

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اسلام ایک انسانی نہ ہب لیک دین ہے جو انسانی رشتوں کا بڑا احترام کرتا ہے اور صبح معنوں میں انسانی معاشرے کو جنم دیتا ہے۔ ایبا انسانی معاشرہ جو صحیح معنوں پر عدل واحسان پر قائم ہو۔ جہاں سب کیساتھ بکسان مساویانہ سلوک کیا جاتا ہو۔ جہاں انسان عذاب دوزخ سے ڈرتا ہو اور عاقبت پر دل ہے ایمان رکھتا ہو۔ اس کا نام تقویٰ ہے اور تقویٰ ہی اصل ایمان ہے ۔ صرف قاضی عدالتیں قائم کرنے سے نفاذ شریعت نہیں ہوسکتا۔اس کے لئے بورے معاشرے کو اور اس معاشرے کے انسان کو بدلنے کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ احمد شہید بریاوی کی تحریک جہاد ای لئے ناکام ہوئی۔ اب فوری طور پر اس بات کی ضرورت ہے کہ تعلیم کو عام کر کے ایسے نصابات مرتب کئے جائیں کہ جن کے ذریعے نی نسل کے زہن کو اسلام کو قبول کرنے کی طرف خوش ولی کے ساتھ قائل کیا جا بھے۔ اب جبکہ انگریزی میڈیم کو ہم نے اختیار کرلیا ہے اور ''اے لیول'' ''اولیول'' میں اس نصاب کو پڑھا رہے ہیں جو برطانیہ ۔امریکہ ۔اور کینیڈ اکی ضرورت اور تقاضوں کے مطابق کھا گیا ہے تو اس سے ہماری نی نسل اسلام سے اور دور ہوتی جارہی ہے۔ اور آیدہ دس سال میں مجھے تو بیے نظر آرہا ہے کہ ہمارا تہذیبی ورثہ اور میراث بے معنی ہو کر رہ جائے گی اور ایبا معاشرہ ازخو د وجو و میں آجائے گاجس میں تعلیم یافتہ طبقے کے لیے اسلام بے معنی اور غیر ضررری بن جائیگا۔علامہ اقبال کی شاعری ہم ہے مکالمہ کرنا بند کر دے گی بلکہ اگر دیکھا جائے تو ہے عمل شروع ہوچکا ہے۔ علامہ اقبال ننی نسل ہے بہت وور ہوگئے ہیں اور سے عمل مسلسل جاری رہے گا۔

جتنی حکومتیں اب تک بر سراقتدار آئی ہیں ان میں ایک بھی حکومت، ایسی نہیں تھی جو نفاذ اسلام چاہتی ہو۔ حتیٰ کہ جزل ضیاالحق کی حکومت اگر چاہتی تو وہ بنیادی کام کر کے یا کر اگر نفاذ اساام کر سکتی ہتمی ۔

سج ماضی یر نظر ؛ الیے تو یوں محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ وہ ہمی اے اپنے باطن میں نا قابل عمل سمجھتی ہمی اور اسلام کا نام لے کر دنیا کو فریب دے رہی تھی ۔

ملک میں ایک بی جماعت ہے جو نفاز اسلام کا بار بار اعلان کرتی ہے۔ لیکن یول محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ اس جماعت نے بھی بوری طرح عمد حاضر کو بورے تناظر میں رکھ کر اسلام کے تعلق سے بورا ہوم ورک نہیں کیا ہے۔ دو سری جماعتیں عملاً اسلام نہیں چاہتیں ۔ اسلام صرف کو ڑے بار نے اور سنگیار کرنے کا نام تو نہیں ہے ۔ سنگیاری کی سزا اس وقت دی جاسکتی ہے جب اسلای معاشرہ قائم ہوچکا ہو۔ یہ معاشرہ نعرے بازی ۔ لیپا یوتی اور صرف اظہار جذبات ے قائم نہیں قائم نہیں ہوسکتا۔

علماء صرف اپنے فرقے کی نمائندگی کر رہے ہیں۔ ان کے یہاں ،ام طور پر وہ وسعت نظری نہیں ہے جو ہونی

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کی مقصد ہے ۔ خیرات و صد قات بھی ای کام کو آگے بر ھاتے تھے ۔ کیکن ہمارے معاشرے کی سفاک زریر سی نے قانون وراثت ' زکواۃ ' عشر سب کو بے معنی بنادیا ہے ۔علاء اور دانشور ان مسائل پر غور کرنے کے بجائے فرقہ پرستی کو سیاست میں استعال کرکے اینا الوسیدها کررہے ہیں ۔ اور ایک آخری بات آپ کو اور بناؤں جس سے ہمارے باطن کا ی چلے گا: کہ جتنی قران پاک کے احکامات کی خلاف ورزی پاکتان میں ہورہی ہے اتن 'اگر شراب اور سکس (Sex ) کو امریکہ یا بورپ کے معاشرے سے خارج کر دیا جائے ' تو خود امر اَبہ یا بورپ میں نہیں ہور ہی ہے۔ سے بروی تثویشناک مات ہے ذراغور تو کیجئے ۔ (1)

منجانب ۔ جناب محترم جمیل جالبی صاحب سابق دائس جانسلر يونيورشي آف كراجي سابق چیزمین 'مقتدره قومی زبان ركن اسلام ما زيش كميش آف ايجوكيش

\* () \* () \*

<sup>(1)</sup> Interviewed by the Research Scholar

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ار مفتى ۋا لشر شجاعت على قادرى مرحوم شيخ الحديث دارالعلوم نعيميه كراچى

یہ ملک اسی بنیاد پر حاصل کیا گیا تھا کہ مسلمان ایک الگ اُمت (Nation) ہے اور کسی دومسری قوم کے ساتم ا پنے عقائد اپنی تہذیب اور تمدن میں ان کا کوئی اشتراک نہیں - یہی ایک بنیاد تھی جس نے ہندوستان کو تقسیم کر۔ کا جوازمہیا کیا اور انگریز جو غیر منقسم ملک کے مائم تھے انہوں نے بھی اس دلیل کومعقول سمجا اور تسلیم کیا۔ جب یا کستان وجود میں آگیا تو بدقسمتی سے یا کستان ان حصول میں بنا جو اقتصادی اور تمدن کے اعتبار ہے ا نتہٰا ئی پس باندہ تھے جہاں انتظامیہ کو دفاتر کے لئے اسٹیشنری کا رامان تک مہیا نہ تھا۔ ان حالات میں مسلمان لیڈروا کی پوری توجہ ملکی انتظام جلانے پر مر کوز ہو کررہ گئی۔ ظاہر ہے کہا گرایسا نہ کیا جاتا تواس ملک کا وجود ہی خطرے میں ؛ جاتا اس لئے ملک کی اسمبلی نے اسلامی قوانین کی تدوین اور اس کے نفاذ پر توجہ نہیں دی۔ لیکن یہ اس عظیم کوتاہی جواز نہیں ہے یفیناً اس کوتاہی میں بعض لوگول کی شعوری کونش بھی شامل تھیں جو جاہتے تھے کہ پاکستان او ہندوستان سے صرف جغرافیا نی حد تک الگ ہولیکن نظریا تی حد تک علیحد گی نہ ہو۔ انگریز جو مجبوراً ملک چھوڑ کر جار ہے تھے ان کی فطری خواہش یہی تھی کہ ان کے جانے کے بعد بھی اس کک میں ان کا بنا یا ہوا نظام جاری رہے۔انہوں ۔۔ اپنے علم اور تجربے کی بنیاد پر اس سلسلے میں خاطر خواہ کامیا بی حاسل کی چنانحیہ ہندوستان اور یا کستان دو نوں ہی میر انگریزوں کا بنایا ہوا قانون ہی حرف بمرف جاری رہا۔ اس کے جاری رہنے کا بڑا سبب پیہ بھی ہوگا کہ دونوں ملکوں میر ا لیے لوگوں کی کافی بڑی تعداد موجود تھی جنہوں نے انگریزوں کی درس گاہوں سے علم حاصل کیا تھا اور وہیں تربیت یا فی تھی۔ ان کی علمی حیثیت خواہ کیمہ ہی کیوں نہ ہولیکن حاکم قوم کی زبان سے آشنا ہونے کی وجہ سے معاشرے میر ان کو برتری حاصل تھی۔انگریزوں کے جانے کے بعدیہ حضرات ان کے جانشین بن بیٹھےاوران کی پہلی ترجیح یہی تھے کہ انگریزوں کے بنائے ہوئے تعلیمی ادارے ان کی اولاد در اولاد کو س تعلیم و تربیت سے بہرہ ور کرتے رہیں جس کم وچہ سے قیادت وسیادت ان کے باتھ میں آئی ہے باوجود بہت سے اختلافات کے دو نوں ملکوں کے حکمرا نول کا طبغ

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قا نونی جواز نہیں تھا۔ لیکن ایک طبقے نے اس زبان کو محض اپنی بفا کے لئے باقی رکھا اور پروان چڑھایا۔ بہت سے اسلامی ملکوں پر استعمالی قوتیں قابض رہیں ہیں لیکن جب وہ ملک ۔ سے رخصت ہوئی ہیں تو ان کی زبان بھی رخصت مو گئی۔ مثلاً مصر اور البزائر وغیرہ۔ اب ان ملکوں میں سر کاری زبال عربی ہے۔ لیکن کم سال گزر جانے کے بعد یا کستان میں اب بھی مسر کاری اور دفتری زبان انگریزی ہی ہے اور اس کی وجہ سوائے اس کے اور محیصہ نہیں کہ یہ طبقہ یا کستان کے مسلما نوں پر حکمرانی کرتا آیا ہے وہ اپنی حکمرانی سے دست بردار ہونے کو تیار نہیں۔ تقریباً ہر حکومت اعلان کرتی ہے کہ اردو کو سرکاری زبان بنادیا گیا ہے۔ لیکن جب دفنرجاتے ہیں تواردو میں آپ کی بات سننے کو بھی تیار نہیں ہوتا۔ اس مختصر سی تمہید سے یہ اندازہ لگانا تحجہ مشکل نہ ہوگا کہ اسلامی نظام کی راہ میں سب سے برهمی رکاوٹ اس ملک کا حکمران طبقہ ہے۔ یہ وہ طبقہ ہے کہ اسلامی نظام کے نفاذ ۔سے یہ لوگ یقیناً اس پوزیشن میں آجائیں گے جس کے آج محکوم لوگ ہیں۔ حکمران طبقے میں ایک دونوں ایوانوں کے نمائند گان ہیں دومسرے بیورو کریسی ہے۔ تیسرا طبقہ جوا گرچیہ حکمران کا تو نہیں لیکن اس ملک کے عوام کا خون جوسنے والوں میں صعب اوّل کا ہے یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جو کسی نہ کسی طرح قانون کے پیشے سے وابستہ ہیں۔ حال ہی میں یا کستان کی مدالت عظمیٰ کے ریٹا کر ہونے والے جسٹس نے بجاطور پر ارشاد فرمایا کہ مجھے افسوس ہے کہ لوگوں میں انصاف فراہم نہیں کرسکا اور موجودہ چیف جسٹس صاحب نے حلف برداری کی تقریب میں اس امر کا برملااعتراف کیا کہ اس نظام عدالت میں لوگوں انصاف مہیا کرناممکن نہیں۔ یا کستان کی عدالتوں کے فاصل جج صاحبان جن میں تحمیہ خدا خوفی ہے۔ اس نظام عدالت کا رونا روتے چلے آئے ہیں لیکن ظاہر ہے کہ اس کی تبدیلی کامٹلب جا کموں کو محکوم اور محکوموں کو جا کم بنا نے کے مترادف ہوگا۔ فرض کیجئے کہ آج مکمل اسلامی قانون نافذ کردیا جاتا ہے تو ظاہر ہے کہ اس کے لئے فقہہ اسلامی کے ماہرین کی ضرورت پیش آئے گی- اگر کس شخص کو محمد ان لاء یاد کرادیں یا چند ریفریشنر کورس کرادیں تو کیا وہ اسلامی قا نون کا ماہر ہوجائے گا- دنیا کی کوئی یونیورسٹی خواہ غیرمسلم کی کیوں نہ ہواس کواسلامی فا نون کے مامرین کی ڈگری دے دیں گے تو کیاایہے شخص کو آپ اسلامی عدالت کاج یا جسٹس بناسکتے ہیں۔

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دورے پر کیا توجونکہ وفد میں واحد عربی دان جج میں ہی تھا اس کنے زیارہ ترجے صاحبان کی گفتگو مجھ سے ہی رہی۔ اس میں الازہر یونیورسٹی کے جناب الاہام الاکبر اور سعودی عرب سے مفتی الفظم جناب عبدالعزیز بن باز اور ریاض کے سپریم کورٹ کے چیف جسٹس نیز عالم اسلام کی اعلی ترین علمی شخصیات نے انگریزی قانون کے فاصل جج صاحبان کی مشریعت اسلام یہ دامنی دیکھ کرانتہائی افسوس کا اظہار کرنے گئے۔

نوٹ: ڈاکٹر مفتی شجاعت علی قادری نے انکٹاف کیا کہ محتر مرایڈوو کیٹ رشیدہ پٹیل نے نفاذ قانونِ شمریعت کی مخالفت کرتے ہوئے ہائی کورٹ میں Writ داخل کی کہ قانونِ شریعت کا نفاذ پاکستان میں اگر ہوگیا تو قوم پر ظلم ہوگااس کا اطلاع کسی صورت میں پاکستان کے لئے فائدہ مند ثابت نہیں ہوسکتا۔ ان کے مشیر قانون جناب خالد اسحاق صاحب بیں اور انہوں نے اس Case کی ہائی کورٹ میں نمائندگی کی ہے۔ مقدمہ زیر بحث ہے۔ (1)

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<sup>(1)</sup> Interviewed by the Reseach Scholar

#### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بسیرے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### جناب محمد طاسين صاحب سے ملاقات

آج پاکستان ہیں نفاذِ شریعت کا مطالبہ زوروں پر ہے اور ضرور ہونا چاہیے کیونکہ پاکستان بنانے والوں سے نہایت زور وشور کے ساتھ یہ دعویٰ کیا تھا کہ ہم مسلمان اپنے دین کی بنا پر جوزندگی کے تمام امور و معاملات کے متعلم جامع نظام حیات ہے ایک الگ ملت و قوم ہیں اور جونکہ متحدہ ہندوستان ہیں جہاں غیر مسلموں کی برای اکثریت ہو گاممکن ہے کہ ہم اپنے دین کے مطابق اپنی پوری زندگی گزار سکبن جو بحیثیت مسلمان کے ہم پرلازم ہے لہذا ہما قوی مطالب ہے کہ آزادی کے بعد ہمیں اس ملک میں ایسا خطرزین سلے جس کے اندر ہماری آزاد مملکت ہواور الا میں ہم آزادی کے ساتھ اپنے دین کے مطابق زندگی بسر کرمکیں اطلب یہ ہے کہ ہمارے دعوہ مذکورہ کا تقاصا ہے کیا کتان میں اسلام شریعت خرور نافذ اور رائج ہو۔ علاوہ ازیں یا کستان کی باشندوں کی عظیم اکثریت دین اسلا یا کستان میں اسرای نظام شریعت خرور نافذ اور رائج ہو۔ علاوہ ازیں یا کستان کی باشندوں کی عظیم اکثریت دین اسلا اپنی اسرای نظام نور اجتماعی زندگی تعلیمات اسلام کے مطابق بسر کریں کیونکہ قرآن مجید میں ارشاد الدی ہے۔ باایہا الذیہ امنوادی اور اجتماعی زندگی تعلیمات اسلام کے مطابق بسر کریں کیونکہ قرآن مجید میں ارشاد الدی ہے۔ باایہا الذیہ امنو ادخلو نوی السلم میں داخل موباؤ اور شیطان کے نفوش پر نہ چاوریون کی بیروی نہ کرو۔"

بہر حال ، ذکورہ دلائل کی بنا، پر پاکستان میں شریعت اسلامی کا نفاذاس کے بننے کے فوراً بعد ضروع ہوجانا جائے سے مر تھا لیکن افسوس کہ 45 سال گزر گئے اور شریعت کا نفاذ عمل میں نہ آسکا شریعت کا نفاذ عمل میں نہ آسکنے سے مر شریعت کا وہ حصہ جو اجتماعی زندگی کے معاشر تی، معاشی، سیاسی اور ثفافتی پہلووک سے تعلق رکھتا ہے وہ حصہ مر نہیں جو عبادات اور پرسنل لاء نکاح طلاق اور ورا ثت وغیرہ ہے، تعلق رکھتا ہے کیونکہ اس دو سرے حصہ پر متحا ہندوستانی مسلمان آج شریعت کے اس حصہ پر بنوبی عمل کررہے ہیں عبدوستان میں بھی عمل موسکتا تھا چنانچہ ہندوستانی مسلمان آج شریعت کے اس حصہ پر بنوبی عمل کررہے ہیں عبادات اور مذہبی رسوم ادا کرنے ہے، ان کو کوئی روکتا ہے اور نہ منتلف تہوار منا نے سے ان کوئی منع کرتا ہے بک

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حقیقت ہے کہ 45 برس کے بعد اس طویل عرصہ میں پاکستان کے اجتماعی نظام میں کوئی بنیادی تبدیلی عمل میں نہیں آئی۔ جواجتماعی نظام قیام پاکستان کے وقت رائج وموجود تھی اہی آج تک رائج وموجود ہے۔ معاشرتی نظام بھی وہی ہے جس میں ذات پات اور نسب و خاندان کی بنیاد پر لوگوں کے، درمیان اعلیٰ واد ٹی اور شریف و ذلیل کی تغریق و درجه بندی اور بنیادی انسانی حقوق میں تفاوت اور تحمی بیشی یائی جاتی تھی۔

معاشی نظام بھی وہی جا گیر دارا نہ اور سرمایہ دارا نہ ہے جس بیں ملکی دولت اور وسائل دولت پر معدودے چند جا گیر دار اور سربایه دار قابض موتے اور اپنی زر وزمین کی بنیاد پر تقریر' پیا نومے فیصد ممنت کش کیا نوں اور مزدوروں کا استحصال کرتے اور ان کی مجبوری سے ناجا کز فائدہ اٹھاتے ہیں اور جس میں ایک طرف کروڑوں اور اربوں بتی دوسری طرف کورٹسی کورٹسی کے ممتاج اور معاشی بدحالی میں مبتلاموگ موتے ہیں جس میں راد قمار اور سود اور جوئے کا عام چلن و رواج ہوتا ہے اور سریا یہ دار اور ممنت کش کے مابین نزاغ و کشمکش کا سلسلہ برا برجاری رہتا ہے۔ بعض لو گول کے لئے معاشی ترقی کے راستے کھلے اور بعض پر بند و مسدود ہوتے ہیں۔ جس میں متعدد سیاسی یار ٹیوں کا وجود ضروری ہوتا اور حزب اختلاف اور حزب اقتدار کے درمیان کشمکش کا سلسلہ برا بر چلتا رہتا ہے اور جس میں عموماً دولت مند اور بااثر افراد می الیکشنوں میں کامیاب اور مناصب حکومت پر فا تزہوتے ہیں۔ بلکہ بچ پوچھنے توبد کورہ سیاسی نظام یا کستانی معاشرے کے مخصوص حالات سے مطابقت نہیں رکھتا یہی وجہ ہے کہ برا برناکامیوں سے دوجار رہتا ہے اور چل نہیں یا تا- ثفافتی نظام بھی وہی ہے جس میں واحب، تحسیل کود، ناچ گانے، تمثیل و ڈیا ہے اور تہوار منانے کے بیہودہ طور طریقوں کو خصوصی اور بنیادی اہمیت دی جاتی ہے اور ممتاز کھلاڑیوں، موسیقاروں، گویوں، رقاصوں اور ادا کاروں و فشکاروں کو قومی اعزازات سے نوازا جاتا ہے۔

بهرحال بیرایک امرواقعہ ہے کہ پاکستان بنتے وقت معاشر تی معاشی، سیاسی اور ثفافتی طور پر جواجتماعی نظام موجود تھا وہی پینتالیس برس گزر جائے کے بعد بھی موجود ہے۔اس میں کوئی اصولی و بنیادی فرق نہیں آیا یا یوں کھہ اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یاریسر چی بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شختین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔ ای <sup>ز</sup>

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نظر سے اس سے لونی اساسی اور بنیادی تبدیلی مہیں آئی۔

لہدااس حقیقت مال کے پیش نظر بجاطور پر ذہنوں میں میہ سوال ابھرتا ہے کہ باوجود مسلما نوں کے شدید خوا ؟ کے پینتالیس سال میں قائم ہونے والی مختلف حکومتوں کی جاہتوں اور کوششوں کے پاکستان کا اجتماعی نظام کیوں نہب بدلااور اس کی جگہ اسلام کا اجتماعی نظام کیوں قائم نہیں ہوا۔ آخر اس کی وجوہ کیا ہیں اور کیا ہوسکتی ہیں۔

یہ سوال اس لحاظ سے بڑا اہم ہے کہ جب تک اس کا صحیح جواب سامنے نہ ہواور ان اسباب اور مواقع کی صحیح ہ پر تشخیص اور نشان دہی نہ ہو۔ جن کی وجہ سے باوجود خواہش اور کرشش کے پاکستان میں اب تک اسلام کا اجتماعی نظ قائم نہیں ہوسکا ہم آئندہ بھی اس مقصد میں کامیاب نہ ہوسکیں گے بلکہ طاک ٹوئیاں مارتے اور چکر میں پڑے رہا گے۔

نوط: انہوں نے مندرجہ ذیل لوگوں کی شریعت اسلام کا نفاذ نہ عمل میں آنے کی وجہ بتا فی ہے۔ ، الل

1۔ علمائے دین اسلام کا آپس میں اختلاف

2- سیاسی جماعتوں کی بےاعتنائی اور ذاتی مفاد

3۔ کومت کی ہے رخی

\* + \* +

Interviewed by the Research Scholar

<sup>(1)</sup> Mr.M.Tasin was a popular, well known religious scholar, an intellectual and famous orator in Pakistan.

#### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریسرچ پیرے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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disillusionment at our performance. Why this has been so, is a task to which all of us, and particularly those dealing with national priorities in the field of planning must revert their attention.

Islam provided us the corc-values for our identity even before we launched ourselves on our post-independence life as an independent state. After independence no model was available on which we could base our constitution. The Ulema agreed on awenty two general principles of moral and constitutional import but could not frame a modern Islamic constitution. Others agreed on even less. For almost a decade the Pakistani community could not go beyond this point..... and persistent lament about our failure in terms of concrete achievement itself needs some analysis....

The groups most committed to Islamization could offer few concrete suggestions and appeared to be content with "Objectives Resolution" appearing as Preamble to the Constitution, some principles stated in the unenforceable part known as "Principles of State-Policy" and a machinery devised to advise the method for gradual introduction of Islam through two constitutional bodies namely Institute of Islamic Research and the Council of Islamic Ideology. They hailed the 1956 constitution as an Islamic constitution. It appears that within their own minds they were not very clear about what more to ask for.....

The official explanation for such an arrangement was that there were many complicated problems requiring deep study and hold ijtihad and that lot of work was necessary before an Islamic interest free economy could be made operational......

Over the years the Council of Islamic Ideology put in a large number of recommendations but the Governments did not make any special efforts towards implementing them. As regards the study of the difficult problems holding up the process of Islamization, little ground work was done or even attempted together and assigned the task of designing an economic model on the basis of the Quranic injunctions appartaining the field of economic management. Similar was the neglect in the constitutional field. It was only after 1977 that Government showed interest in some fields and asked for prompt recommendations in regard to them, with the result that in some spheres of choice of the government, some recommendation were implemented:

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس چیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاون شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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The present situation is charged with grave mutual doubts. Everyone's motives are suspect, more so of the rulers. We would need a much greater quantum of mutual confidence to make the sacrifices necessary to get out of the present quagmire. Obviously, therefore, irrespective of our desire for great achievements we first need to increase unity in our ranks.....

For the leadership of the new Pakistan nation which has resolved to make Quran and Sunnah the foundation of its social structure as reflected in the Objectives Resolution, the nuctuating of the above values was the prime task. The record of our performance in regard to these values is indeed poor. Those to whose lot fell the implementation of these values unfortunately, had neither studied their history wisely nor imbibed these values deeply. In fact they were new to both power and leadership, and did not know the heavy mortgage both carry. Their defacto model for exercise of power was imperial. It is designed to place distance between the rulers and the ruled. They succeeded only in aggravating the problems by extending this distance.....

The unfamiliarity with Islamic political theory co-existed with familiarity and admiration for the received domocratic theory of State and Government. The task of separating to the ideal of Quran from medieval theory and political theory appeared too gigantic and task for Muslim League oriented elite of the inst decade of Pakistan. Yew of them knew Arabic. Most had studied Islam through secondary or western sources. There were many intellectual and religious problems for which the orthodox religious elites provided no solution. In any event the majority of religious scholars has neither reconciled with the idea of Pakistan nor accepted the leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah. The emerging leadership of Pakistan was in no need to handover Pakistan to the 'the mullahs' who had neither played a positive role in the making of Pakistan nor appeared qualified to lead in making modern prosperous Pakistan. It apeared to the existing political and judicial leadership that accepting Islam as the sole basis for distribution of political power word open a wide gate for ultra conservative and irrational elements of the society.....

The scorn showered the Ulema in the "Munir Report" neither put the Ulema on the defensive nor persuaded the people to move away from the Islamic commitment. Neither the Ulema succeeded in charming the people with the

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Thirty years of musical chairs between secularized leadership and armed forces brought forth a martial law administration that took political power from Pakistan Peoples Party and the uniting flag of Islam from PNA.

For the first time in the life of the national educated elites were forced to face the challenge of Islam. Islam provided the basic identity, also vitality to stand up in times of adversity but the task of building an attractive and satisfying future was by no means easy.

The Ulema thought that their times had come. They had no clear idea about what the nation expected of them. A few changes in the penal law in the name of Islam, change of a few sections of the Evidence Act and Zakat collected on bank deposits of the middle class was all they could claim as their contribution towards Islamization.....

The built-in inequities of the economic order distort the Zakat system also. The result is that the benefits that are expected do not materialize. As a cumulative result the existing frustrations are compounded, so that even the image of Islam is seriously tarnished, and new doubts about its viability start floating around. Powerful vested interest attempt foreclosure of future steps in the process of Islamization by adding fuel to fire. The truth of the matter is that current economic order conflicts with the principles of economic management of Islam at many points, in fact in the very perception of what would be a fair economic model.

Islamization would need a total reconstruction with radical rearrangement of the socio-political order. Patchwork would not do. And it is precisely illconceived patch-work which is being resorted to in the name of graduation....

The modernists who do not feel bound by the Islamic principles consider the muslim punishments barbaric and outdated. They feel imposition of such punishments would make people cruel and ruthless.....

There is considerable validity in most of this criticism. To the extent that the government has failed to respond to it, the problems remain unresolved. Disappointment keeps increasing.

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constantly add to the frustration. Massive use of propaganda about State's commitment and achievements in the field of Islamization, without adequate reflection in deeds, tends to turn the widely felt frustration, against Islam's own viability.....

It now remains to take notice of the Shariat bill that was introduced in the Senate for the declared purpose of introducing Shariat as the fundamental law of the country.

The technical flaws apart, the movers of the bill wanted not merely the supremacy of Quran and Sunnah, but along with all the traditional institutions and interpretations. Ijma and opinions of some well-known jurists were also to be included in the definition of Shariat. The Shariat bill's main purposes appeared to be legislative cover for the prevalent conservative Islam in the sub-continent.

The opposition to the bill came from various quarters :

- 1. The shiahs opposed it because it was seeking legislative cover for the universal applicability of Sunni Islam.
- 2. Schools like Ahl-Hadis because imposition of Hanafi Islam was sought:
- 3. Members of the Parliament, because it would interfere with their legislative supremacy and would place the Ulema and the Shariat Court above the national legislature.
- 4. The last source of opposition were persons who thought:
  - i) that legislative approval of the bill would re-inforce the sectarian divisions within the Ummah.
  - ii) it would give the proponents of conservative tradition of interpretation of Islam and undeserved status and protection.
  - iii) development process would be thwarted.
  - iv) the universal and liberal elements of Islam would face undeserved and unnecessary opposition.
  - v) Such legislation would be contrary to the basic interest of Islamic teachings, and the fact that:-
  - vi) the basic objective of the Shariat bill having already been achieved by the addition of Article 2A to the Consitution, it was un-necessary.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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secure support of some religious political parties, the bill never got visible public support. It clearly did not reflect the vision of Islam, that the people of Pakistan shared with their Quaid-e-Azam....

Shariat demanded a higher loyalty than the loyalty to the ruler or the man made rules. Shariat was a far higher law than what the rulers of the day could make.

The obligation to quide the community was Divine: the second source was the Sunnah of the Prophet (SAN) . Thereafter the task of applying the first principles in the manner of the prophetic example was of the learned and the morally sensitive members of the Ummah. The Shariat placed the burden on the whole Ummah as trust and application and interpretation of Shariat was henceforth not to be the privilege of any class by birth or otherwise did not permit it to be confined or contained within any class within the Ummah. The right and obligation to speak on any issue was provided by a perons's knowledge and moral sensitivity and not by the official status. The right was fundamental and fully authorized by the Quran. Not only were the knowledge amonyst the belivers under a direct mandate to constantly review the current methodologies and institutions within the community, (S..9.122) but to protest against them when felt the Ummah having been dealt with unfairly i.e. by criteria other than those of Shariat (S.42.39).

No clear and comprehensive conceptual framework was sought to be developed before launching reform programmes on adhoc basis. Having failed in the collective duty of finding the 'best way' in the existing space-time situation an easier option was adopted. Some historical example was picked up and sought to be used as a total solution of the social problem. Sometimes it was only partially adopted with a loud promise of future expansion. Enforcement of Zakat is a typical example. It was not collected from all the items from which it is to be collected because the problem of its relationship with the taxation structure was not resolved. On the other hand, the problems of other sects in regard to Zakat were also not adequately considered and resolved.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار اسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاون شخین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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bureaucracy to submit to the Nizam-e-Salat and then to Nizam-e-Zakat. Both of which were adopted but with reservation. The jurisdiction that was conferred on the various High Courts for the purpose of implementation of the Shariat was not entirely welcomed with the Ulema who felt that they did not have the sort of Share they wanted in the process. There were although too many judges with training in modern law who were unwilling to accept the predominance of the Ulema. The issue raised and the debates that ensued on presentation of individual views on Quranic Exegesis—and application of the Sunnah did not add to the strength of the Ulema. The lawyers were quick to discover considerable support for more radical views in the newly discovered or published sources of the firt three centuries of Islam....

In the Constitution of 1973 article 2 declares that "Islam shall be the State relgion of Pakistan". Several unsucessful attempts were made between 1973 to 1977 to base an argument upon this article to the effect that the basic structure of the State shall be Islamic that the fundamental rights given by the Quran and Sunnah were absolute i.e. could neither be suspended nor abolished nor abrogated and that the State power was liable to be excercised within the larger value oriented framework by the Shariat....

It was obvious that the jurisdiction of the Federal Shariat Court did not extend to all the laws in force nor could Federal Shariat Court grant relief to any party in individual cases. Now article 2A placed as it was immediately after article 2 made it the duty of the superior courts that wherever their jurisdiction was not expressly excluded in this behalf by virtue of article 203A & 203G to grant relief to applications in terms of the laws as they would be subject to article 2A. It made the Objective Resolution substantive part of the Constitution to be given effect as such....

According to the Quran every individual is bound by a covenant with Allah to submit to His Shariat and to no one else. The prime duty of the State or the ruling agencies is to help each individual discharge the obligation of this covenant. The human rights to protection of life, honour and property can either be suspended, abridged nor abrogated. They place limits on State power. This obligation was often forgotten.....

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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performance by the state in every aspect of its duties. Understandably they do not feel motivated to pay what the governments demand. The rulers as presented by bureaucracy appear to them as cobbers. Almost every moral system justifies a ruse to escape robbery or unjustified injury. Over a period of time rulers curse the people as cheats and people reciprocate the compliment by considering them all as robbers of different order. Mutual confidence is thoroughly eroded. This factor by itself brings in massive distortions in the relations between the state and the individual and even between individuals...

Enlarging scope of intervention is not remedy for inadequate guidance, poor control and worse administration in the fields already monopolized by the State. Putting house in order in these field would be pre-requisite for progress towards the Islamic ideals. (1)

Islamization in Pakistan

By

(Khalid M. Ishaque)
Senior Advocate
of
Supreme Court of
Pakistan.

<sup>(1)</sup> He is expert in Constitutional law, an eminant scholar and intellectual of Pakistan.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Initially, the council of Islamic ideology, examined prevailing laws to determine whether any of these are un-is amic and to make recommendations. In December 1981, the council submitted its first report to the Govt on islamization of 51 laws enacted during the period 1836 to 1871. Its second report was submitted in May 1982. In respect of the laws enacted during the period 1898 to 1906. At a meeting in April, 1982, the Council exam ned laws from 1908 to 1919. This exercise continued for some time. The reports of the council which were recommended by the Government have been kept confidential except for some press reports.

The real issues before the nation are whether the laws already enforced and proposed before the parliament are in accordance with the Fundamental Rights and in the true sense Islamic? and will they succeed in Islamicising life in Pakistan?

Mr. Khalid Ishaque, prominent lawyer and Jurist comments; "The task of introducing the prime positive values of I;lam like the absolute dignity of man, freedom, justice coupled with comparison, equality coupled with brotherhood of Ummah, complete accountability has not even begun"

This rings true, the penal laws and the evidence law introduced to bring in Shariah law have not reduced crime or had any other beneficial result. The Zakat Ordinance had very preceptable effect. The amendment to the Bank laws have not in any sense removed Usury or even real interest from bank transactions.

Another more important issue is: what is the extent to which the people of Pakistan are in favour of Islamization. The four Elections have shown that they have not accepted the Politico - Religious parties by refusing to return them in large numbers to the assemblies. Through Islam has been the banner of major political parties and persons contesting election - the extent and nature of commitment to Islam and its interpretation is still an open issue. There are diverse views.

Other questions are: Is it practicable at the end of twentieth Century with the fast moving innovations in science and technologies to move centuries back to implement the letter of Law ?

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Diverse opinions concerning the interpretation and application of the Holy Quran and Sunnah are rampant. The nature and extent of future Islamization of Laws in Pakistan is an open issue. It is only with the sincere approach and commitment to emulate the pure principles and ethics of Islam, that the purposes and intrinsic values of Islam can find place in the laws, and Socio-economic and political fabric of life in Pakistan.

Islamization of Law in Pakistan
By
Rashida Patel
(Legal Practitioner)
Advocate of High Court Karachi.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار اسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Since the creation of Pakistan, the basis of its legal system has remained Prior to Hadood Irdinance Pakistan's legal system was a mixture of colonial legislation, inherited usage and personal Laws (mostly in family matters). While the fundamentalists always wanted to enforce Islamic Laws. They were themselves not clear as agreed on the basic concept of an Islamic State. A Law reform commission was set up in 1958 which Cautiously pointed out the danger of involving religion and consequently religious Scholars of "Old learning" who would obstruct any reforms. Nevertheless a strong lobby of obscurantists kept working for changing the entire legal system to anislamic This lobby despite being active, organized and politicized lacked and still lacks mass popular support. Their inability to capture public support is an indication of the people's desire to keep religion and politics separate. Perhaps another reason for lack of support to the Islamic political parties is their pre-partition political stance. Most of them opposed the creation of Pakistan and strongly criticised the founder of the nation, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Despite the lack of overall popular support the Islamic political parties carry a group of dedicated followers, with enough strength, organization and clout to keep all Governments from implementing a progressive secular policy. Once a step ostensibly 'towards Islamization has been taken, no government can reverse it.

Fundamentalists have always tried to capture power in the slogan of Islam. They have however, failed to do so through the political process.

The first law introduced by Zia-ul-Haque in the process of Islamization were the Hadood Ordinances. These laws remain controversial to this day. While many agree that the laws are far from perfect and few are willing to ask for their total repeal. Even amongst the fundamentalists there is body of opinion that these laws do not truly reflect the precepts and spirit of Islam.

interestingly, all those group are looking at the Hadood Ordinances more in the light of what they think they are, then what they actually are.

It is widely accepted that president Zia-ul-Haque had used Islam as an intrument to consolidate his power. It was not a matter of genuine concern with him. Hadood Ordinances were also one such device. The framing and implementation of Hadood Ordinances were so slipshod that it lent no crediability to the object of Islamization. Nevertheless once the label of religion is attached to the law,

پ کواپنے مقالے باریسر چ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معادنِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔	رآر	ĺ	í	ĺ	í	í	ĺ	í	j	j	j	Ì				7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	_	-	,	,	,	,					,	-	_	7	7	7	7							7	-												-													_																													-	-	- 61	-				4		1	j	1					-	, i	ļ	,	Ö	l		_	ı	É		-			١	-	/	,	,			í		× 10.7			Z.	1	-
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Chapter - 4 (v)

Inter Views With

Public Representatives

## ا اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار اسر چ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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سوال نمبرا: ہمارے دستور کی رو سے ہمارا ملک ایک اسلامی مملکت جمہوریہ ہے لیکن عرصہ عرصہ 45مال سے اسلامی قانون شریعت نافذ نہیں ہوا۔ اس کی وجہ کیا ہے ؟

سوال نمبر ۲: حکومت ِ پاکستان کو کیا مشکلات در پیش ہیں جوان کو قرآن و سنت پر عمل ہیرا مول نمبر ۲: مونے سے روکتی ہیں ؟

سوال نمبر سو: کیا اس قانون کے نفاذ میں کوئی سیاسی، یینی یا لادینی (Secular) جماعتیں اس مبر سو: ترہی ہیں آپ سے وصناحت جاہتا ہوں ؟

سوال نمبرسم: ملک کے علمائے دین، دانشور، فقها اور ماہرین قانون نے قانونِ شریعت کے نفاذ میں کیا وجوہات پیش نفاذ میں کیا خدمات انجام دی ہیں اور اس طویل تاخیر کی کیا وجوہات پیش کرتے ہیں ؟

سوال نمبرہ: پاکستان کی مسلمان عوام کیوں خاموش ہے کیا وہ بھی اس قانون کا نفاذ غوال نمبرہ: عیرضروری سمجھتی ہے۔ آپ کا نقطہ نظر اس بارے میں کیا ہے؟

#### اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بسیرے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

#### mushtaqkhan,iiui@gmail.com جناب حمد صلائ الدبن صاحب - مدير سبير سے ملاقات

ایک طالب علم پی ایج ڈی ریسر ج اسکالر کی حیثیت سے میں نے اپنا تعارف کرایا اور عرض کیا کہ پی ایج ڈی میں میرامقالہ میرامقالہ Implementation of Shariash Law in Pakistan سرامقالہ میرامقالہ ہونا چاہتا ہوں۔

موضوع گفتگو: سوال یہ ہے کہ پاکستان میں قانون شریعت کا نفاذ آپ کی رائے میں اب تک کیوں عمل میں نہیں آیا۔ اس کے ذمہ دار کون ہیں ؟

1- آیا حکومت ہے

2- سیاسی جماعتیں ہیں

3- قانون کے مصنف ہیں

4- مشیران قانون ہیں

5- ملک کے دانشور ہیں

6- عوام ہے۔

جواب: عوای انتخاب کے بعد اکثریت میں جو سیاسی جماعت کا سیاب ہوتی ہے وہ حکومت بناتی ہے جو آپ کو معلوم ہی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ دیگر جماعتوں کے امیدوار بھی جب Votes میں اکثریت سے جیتتے ہیں تو وہ بھی حکومت کے عہدے داروں میں شامل ہوجاتے ہیں اور پھر ایک پوری جماعت، تیار ہوجاتی ہے اور حکومت کے جلانے میں ملکر ذمہ داریاں سنبیال لیتے ہیں۔ یہی لوگ پارلیمنٹ کے ممبران ہو۔تے ہیں جمال قانون سازی کا کام عمل میں آتا

## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یاریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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ہے اکثریت کی حمایت حاصل کرنے پر وہ بل قانونِ ملک کی صورت اختیار کرلیتا ہے اور آخری مرحلہ مجلس شوریٰ میں پیش ہوکراکثریت کے بل ہوتے پریہ منظوری حاصل کرکے ملک کا قانون بن جاتا ہے۔

پاکستان میں انتخاب کی مہم میں غریب لوگ حصہ نہیں ہے کیکتے کیونکہ یہ امراء کا تحصل ہے۔ غریب کے پاس انتخاب لڑا انتخاب لڑا ہے۔ آج تک پاکستان میں امیر لوگوں نے ہی انتخاب لڑا ہے اور جیت کر وہی وزراء اور ممبران پارلیمنٹ بنتے ہیں۔ اسے امراء کی حکومت سمجھیں (Oligarchy) یا جاگیر داری نظام حکومت سمجھیں (Feudalism) دو نوں ایک ہی ہیں اور ان کی حکومت آج تک جل رہی ہے صرف آدی بدل جاتے ہیں۔ وزراء ہی یہی ہیں اور پارلیمنٹ کے ممبران بھی، اختیارات ان ہی میں بیٹ بور حکومت کی حکومت کی سے ہیں اور عکومت کی داخ ہیں۔ وزراء ہی یہی ہیں اور پارلیمنٹ کے ممبران بھی، اختیارات ان ہی میں بیٹ جاتے ہیں اور عکومت کی داخ بیل ڈال دی جاتی ہے۔

چونکہ اکثریت ان کی ہوتی ہے اس لئے ان کے مفاد کے خلاف کوئی بل پاس نہیں ہوسکتا ان کے مفادات قوم کے مفادات نہیں ہوسکتا ان کے داتی یا ان کے گروپ کے ہوتے ہیں۔ چونکہ شریعت بل آج تک جب بھی پیش ہوا ہے وہ کہیں پاس نہیں ہوا اور اُس کا نفاذ پاکتان میں ناممکن ہوکر دہ گیا ہے جب سے پاکتان بنا ہے آج تک یہی کہانی چلتی رہی اور شریعت بل پہلے مرحلہ میں پاس ہوتے رہے اور آسخرمیں نامنظور ہوتے چلے گئے۔

1- جاگیردار کہی نہیں جاہیں گے کہ ان کی جاگیر چین جائیں یا وہ حکومت کو واپس کرکے اتنی ہی اپنے پاس رکھیں جو قانونِ شریعت میں جائز ہے۔ اس لئے یہ قانون ان کے لئے نقصان دہ ہے اس لئے وہ اس کے حامی نہیں ہوسکتے۔

2۔ امراء اپنی جائیداد کے بموجب کسی الیے قانون کی عامی نہیں بھریں گے جوان کی جائیدادوں ہیں شیکس کی صورت میں زکواۃ کی صورت میں اثرانداز ہویا تقسیم جائیداد جوقانون شریعت نے دیا ہے کے عامی ہوں۔ اس لئے وہ الیے قانون کے نفاذ کے خلاف ہیں اور رہیں گے۔

School of علما، دین جو سیاسی لیڈر کی حیثیت میں اپنی پارٹی کے ناذرا بھی ہیں اور ان کا مذہبی

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حاصل سہیں ہولی۔ یعنی

(i) شیعد مذہب کے مالک اپنے ہیں

(ii) دیوبندی گروپ کامسلک اینا ہے

(iii) بریلوی گروپ کااپناسلک ہے

(iv) اہل حدیث گروپ کا سلک بھی اپنا ہے

اسی طرح دیگر مذہبی جماعتیں اپنے اصول، قواعد و صنوابط کو سامنے رکھ کر حکومت کے شریعت بل سے موازنہ کرتے ہیں بل اگران کے بنائے ہوئے اصول یا اعتقادات کے منافی ہے تو بل کورد کرنے میں آواز بلند کریں گے اور ووٹ اس کے خلاف دیں گے۔ اسی طرح موجودہ سیاسی جماعتیں اور بھی ہیں جو Secular نظام کو پسند کرتی ہیں اور اس کی حامی ہیں وہ خدائی قانون کے خلاف ہی ووٹ دیں گی۔

ان حالات کے بیش نظر قانونِ شریعت کا نفاذیهاں ناممکن نظر آنے لگا ہے چوالیس سال گزر چکے ہیں اسلامی مملکت میں اسلامی قانون کی کوئی اہمیت نہیں اور نہ لاگو ہوسکتا ہے۔

اسی طرح قانون دان اور انصاف کرنے والے جج صاحبان جو آب ہی لامی کے موتی ہیں دو نول طبقے انگاش لاء
(Man-made-Law) کے ماہر ہیں اسی پر و توق کے ساتھ بحث کرسکتے ہیں اور فیصلے دے سکتے ہیں اور حوالہ جات کے مقد مے کے فیصلے پیش کرکے حسب منشا فیصلے لے سکتے ہیں لیکن انسوس یہ ہے کہ ان کو قانون شریعت سے کوئی دلچسی نہیں ۔ نہ اس کا گھر امطالعہ ہے اور نہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں یعنی نہ و کلاء نہ جج صاحبان اس لئے نفاذ قانون شریعت کے یہ لوگ بھی بالکل عامی نہیں ہیں۔ اگر یہ لوگ خدا کے قانون کا احترام کرنے موسلے دلیس اور اس کے نفاذ میں زور دیں تو ہمی اس کے نافذ ہونے کے کافی امکانات پیدا ہوسکتے ہیں۔

رہی عوام ان کی وہی رائے ہے جوان کے لیڈروں کی رائے ہے،۔ (1)

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جناب نیسر علوی صاحب - ریزید شنط اید پیشر نوائے وقت سے ملاقات

میرے پانچ سوالوں کے جواب میں انہوں نے فرمایا

1 اس بیں کوئی شک نہیں کہ برصغیر کے مسلما نول نے اسلام کے نام پر پاکستان قائم کیا تھا اور تخ پاکستان کے رہنماؤں نے وقتاً فوقتاً اس عزم کا اظہار کیا کہ پاکستان ہیں قوانین اور معاشرے کو اسلامی اصو کے مطابق ڈھالنے کی کوشش کی جائے گی بعد ہیں اس عزم نے ترکیب نفاذِ شریعت کی صورت بھی اختیا جمال تک پاکستان کو اسلامی جمہوریہ قرار دینے کا تعلق ہے، تویہ آئینی شق ایک حد تک تحریک پاکستان دوران کئے جانے والے وعدے کا افرار اور کسی حد تک ایک، روایتی اور رواجی بات ہے۔

2 اس پر آئینی شق پر عمل در آمد کا انتصار ارکان پارلیمنٹ کے ارادے اور عمل پر منتصر ہے جس فقد ان پایا جاتا ہے۔ پارلیمنٹ کے ارکان کی اکثریت کا تعلق استحصالی طبقہ ہے۔ استحصالی طبقہ پارلیمنٹ ہی نظام کا نا ہی نہیں دوسرے شعبوں میں بھی مؤثر ہے۔ اس کے ہوتے ہوئے اسلامی نظام یا کسی بھی فلاحی نظام کا نا ہونا آمانی کے ساتھ ناممکن ہے۔

3 کومت پاکستان مفننہ، انتظامیہ اور عدلیہ پر مشتمل ہے۔ یہ توہنوں ادارے انگریزوں کے دیتے ہوئے نظام کے عادی ہو چکے ہیں۔ موجودہ نظام میں جو سہولتیں، گنجائشیں موجودہ بیں وہ ان اداروں اور ان کے اعمال کو قرآن منت کی درست اور کٹھن راہ پر چلنے سے بازر کھتی ہیں۔

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س تی ہیں بہذا ارادی اور غیر ارادی طور پر وہی ہورہا ہے حولاد بن طبقہ چاہتا ہے۔

4 علماء دین، دا نشور، فقها اور ماہرین قانون جلے جلوس اور تقریر و مصامین کی شکل میں جتنا کچھ کرسکتے ہیں وہ کر رہے ہیں۔ پارلیمنٹ اور انتظامیہ پر ان کا زور نہیں چلتا۔ البتہ وہ کبھی کبھی رائے عامہ کو حرکت میں لانے میں کامیاب ہوجا تے ہیں ایسے مواقع پر چند قوانین، محمیش کو نسلوں کا قیام و نفاذ در بکھنے میں آتا ہے۔ جول جوا رائے عامہ کا دباؤ کم ہوتا ہے یہ ساری باتیں کے بعد دیگرے پس منظر میں جلی جاتی ہیں۔ ہر حال مذکورہ قوتوا کو گاہے مہمات کی بدولت برائے نام پیش قدمی کا سلسلہ جاری ہے کبھی کبھی تو یہ بھی فنیمت معلو موتا ہے۔ یہ بھی نہ ہو تو لادین عناصر کی پلغار سب کھے بہا لے جائے گی۔

5 پاکستان کے عوام دوسرے تمام معاملات کی طرح اسلامی نظام کے نفاذ میں بھی بے بس ہے۔ وہ اپنی ظاموش کو ختم کرکے کئی بار سر کوں پر آ جکے ہیں لیکن رائے عامہ کا یہ دباؤ اور اظہار ابھی انقلاب کی صورت اختیار نہیں کرسکا یا یوں کہہ لیجئے کہ پارلیمنٹ کو ہمر پور طریقے سے متاثر نہیں کرسکا۔ قصور عوام کا نہیں کمزوری اور خائر اپنی جماعتوں کی ہے۔ جب تک دائیں بازو کی سیاسی اور دینی جماعتیں مضبوط، منظم متحرک اور ترقی پنت قیادت اور شحوس لائحہ عمل فراہم نہیں کریں گی وہ خود بھی ناکام رہیں گی اور عوام بھی بے بس و ظاموش تماشانی بننے پر مجبور رہیں گے۔

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# جناب ڈاکٹر محمد حیات ملک صاحب مدیر طلوع اسلام

قا نون شریعت اس و فت تک پا کستان میں نافذ العمل کیوں نہیں ہوسکا ؟

میری رائے میں اس کی برطی وجہ یہ ہے کہ سوجودہ علماء اور حکمران دلبقہ جس طرح کا قانون پیش کرتے ہیں۔ عوام کا گٹریت اس پر متفق نہیں نیز جو قوانین انہوں نے نافذ بھی کئے ہیں عملی طور پر ناقص ثابت ہوئے ہیں اور متو ختائج نہیں نکلا۔ عوام عہد رسول کریم مٹن آیا نے وظفائے راشدین کے دور اوّل کا اسلام چاہتے ہیں جبکہ مولوی صاحبان الاصلام نہیں نکلا۔ عوام عہد رسول کریم مٹن آیا نے فقی قوانین پیش کرتے ہیں۔ جن میں "فرعون، ہامان" اور "قارون الین پیش کرتے ہیں۔ جن میں "فرعون، ہامان" اور "قارون اینے اسے مورجے بند قلعول میں مفوظ رہتے تھے۔

علامہ اقبال کی فکر قرآن اور قائدا عظم کی دیانت دارنہ قیادت کی پاکستان کے عوام پرگھری جھاپ ہے۔ ان اللہ وہ موجودہ علماء اور حکمران طبقہ کے جال سے بدک رہے ہیں۔ نلماء اور حکمران تواس کا نام نہیں لیتے لیکن اکث دانشور اب قرآن کا یہ واضح حکم پیش کررہے ہیں کہ جو "بھا انزل اللہ" کے مطابق حکومت نہیں کرتے انہی کافر فاسن اور ظالم کھتے ہیں (۱۳۲۸)

ظالص قر آن پر عمل سے نہ مولوی صاحبان کی فرقہ فرقہ کی دکا نیں بچتی ہیں اور نہ حکمران طبقہ کی رعونت، خاندا فی جاگیریں اور لاانتہا سرمایہ بچتا ہے۔ اس لئے شریعت بل میں اس کی گنجائش رکھ لیتے ہیں کہ قر آن کے بجائے اپنی مرضی کے احکام بھی ملاسکیں۔ جنہیں وہ "اسلام، سنت، شریعت فقہ 'کا نام دیکر اپنا مطلب نکال سکیں۔ لیکن یہ مرغوم ابھی تک ناکام رہا ہے۔ پاکستان کا ظہور... نتیجہ ہے علامہ اقبال کے فاسفہ اور قائد اعظم کی سیاسی قیادت کا۔ ان ہر دو کا اس قوم کے دل و دماغ پر گھرا اثر ہے۔

علامہ اقبال نے پہلے تو مسلما نوں کو تشخص دیا، خودی کو جگایا اخوت اور قرآن سے وابسٹگی اور جمد مسلسل کی تعلیم دی۔ mushtaqkhan.iiui@gmail.com

ایک ہوں مسلم حرم کی پاسبانی کے لئے ۔ نیل کے ماحل سے تابخاک کاشغر تو اگر فورہی مسلمان ، زیستین ۔ نیست ممکن جز بقراس زیستن تو اگر فورہی مسلمان ، زیستین ۔ نیست ممکن جز بقراس زیستن

خطبهاله آباديين كها

"میری آرزو ہے کہ بنجاب، سندھ، مسرحداور بلوچستان کوملاً کرایک درجہ ریاست قائم کی جائے اس مملکت کے قیام سے کیا ہوگا؟ فرمایا

"اس سے اسلام کو اس امر کا موقع ملے گا کہ وہ ان اثرات نے آزاد ہو کر جو عربی ملوکیت کی وجہ سے اب تکہ
اس پر قائم ہے اس جمود کو توڑڈا لے جو اس کی تہذیب و تمدن، شمریعت اور تعلیم پر صدیوں سے طاری ہے۔ اس سے نہ صرف ان کی صحیح معنوں میں تجدید ہوسکے گی بلکہ وہ زمانہ حال کی روح سے قریب تر ہوجائیں گے۔

(اقبال اور قر آن

"ہمارے لئے کٹاد کی ایک ہی راہ ہے اور وہ یہ کہ آئینہ اسلام ہر غیراسلامی رنگ کی جوسخت اور درشت تہیم جم گئی ہیں جس کی وجہ سے اس کا حرکیاتی اور ارتفائی نظریہ یکسر جامد ہو کر رہ گیا ہے انہیں کھرج کھرج کر الگ ک جائے....."

(اقبال اور قرآن " پرويز"

قائداعظم نے فرمایا

"اسلامی حکومت کے تصور کا یہ امتیاز پیش نظر رہنا جاہیے کہ س میں اطاعت اور وفا کیشی کا مرجع خدا کی ذات ہے۔ جس کے لئے تعمیل کا مرکز قرآن مجید کے احکام اور اصول ہیں، - اسلام میں اصلاً نہ کسی بادشاہ کی اطاعت ہے: کسی پارلیمان کی نہ کسی شخص کی اور نہ ادارہ کی۔ قرآن کریم کے احکامات ہی سیاست و معاشرت میں ہماری آزادی پابندی کے حدود متعین کرتے ہیں۔ اسلامی حکومت دوسرے الفاظ میں قرآنی اصول اور احکام کی حکمرانی ہے اور حکمرانی

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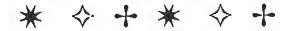
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(تحريك پاكستان صفحه 596

قرآن نظام کا نظافہ خدباتی کام نہیں۔ اس کے لئے قوم کو سمجانا اور تیار کرنا پڑے گا۔ ذہنی تیاری ضروری ہے۔
کیونکہ قربانیاں بھی دینی ہونگی سب سے پہلے توایک واضع نقشہ تیار کرنا ہوگا کہ اس نظام میں ہوگا کیا مجھے؟ پھر قدم بہ قدم اسے حاصل کیا جائیگا بغیر افرا تفری کے۔ محض "ڈنگ شیاؤ" آرڈیننس یا شریعت بل پاس کردینے سے تبدیل فندس سکتی۔ (1)



Interviewed by the Reseach Scholar

<sup>(1)</sup> Dr. M. Hayat Malik, is M.B.B.S. Medical Practitioner in Faisalabad and also Editor of a magzine called TALCOH-E-ISLAM founded by the G.A. Pervaiz who was a reputed religious scholar and a writer in Pakistan.

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امید کی جارہی ہے کہ انشا اللہ العزیزِ مستقبل قر۔ب میں پاکستان میں اسلامی نظام کے نفاذ کا اعلان ہو گا جوں جوں وہ وقت قر۔ب آیا جارہا ہے ملک کے وہ تمام عنا صرجو اس ملک میں اسلامی نظام کے نفاذ کو پسند نہیں کرتے۔ طرح طرح کی رکاوٹیس پیداکرنے اور انواع واقسام کی غلطیاں پھیلانے میں بڑھ چڑھ کر حصہ لے رہے ہیں۔

کچھ لوگ سے کمہ رہے ہیں کہ اسلامی نظام (العیاذ باللہ) چورہ سو سال پرانا اور فرسورہ نظام ہے جو رور حاظر کے مسائل کو حل نہیں کر سکتا۔

ہمیں تھم دیا گیا ہے کہ آیات قرآنی میں نظام کے نفاذ کیلئے ابھی معاشرہ تیار نہیں ہوا۔ اس لئے پہلے معاشرے کو تیار سیجئے تب اسلامی نظام کو نافذ سیجئے

ایک طبقہ ان متجد دین کا ہے۔ جنہوں نے اپنے تمام امور کیلئے ماسکو۔ واشنگٹن اور لندن کو قبلہ گاہ بنالیا ہے اور مغربی تهذ ، ب کی ظاہری چک دمک نے ان کی آنکھوں کو خیرہ اور فکر و نظر کو امیر کر رکھا ہے۔ یہ لوگ اسلامی حدود وتغریرات کو وحثیانہ اور اسلام کے نظام معاشرت ومعیشت کو فرسودہ خیال کرتے ہیں حالانکہ صورت حال بالکل برعکس ہے۔ اس کا معاشرہ شکست وربیخت کا شکار ہوگیا ہے۔ مغرب میں تهذ ، ب کی روشنی نہیں بلکہ روشنی کی تهذ ، ب نوشنی جل روشنی گل ہوئی تو تهذ ، ب وشنی جل روشنی گل ہوئی تو تهذ ، ب وشنی جل روشنی گل ہوئی تو تهذ ، ب وشرافت سب رخصت ۔

دو سری بات سے ہے کہ اسلامی نظام صرف چند حدود و تغریرات ہی کا تو نام نہیں ہے۔ اسلام تو ایک دین اور ایک مکمل نظام حیات ہے جو زندگی کے تمام شعبوں پر حاوی ہے۔ اگر اس ملک، میں اسلامی نظام آئے گا تو اس کیساتھ اسلام کا نظام ۔معیشت ۔ نظام اخلاق نظام تعلیم و تربیت ۔ نظام معاشرت واخلاق سب کچھ آئے گا اور زندگی کے تمام شعبوں کو قرآن وسنت کے سانچ میں دھالا جائےگا جس کے بتیجہ میں انشا اللہ اس ملک میں بھوکا۔ نگا۔ بے گھر اور بے علم نہیں رہے گا۔

پاکتان کے مخلف صوبوں کے مامین جو معاشی فرق ہے ان کو منادیا جائیگا سارے مسلمان بھائی بھائی ہوجائیں گے فاشی۔ عریانی کا خاتمہ کر کے اسلام کے نظام حیات کو نافذ کیا جائیگا۔ عور توں کو وہ حقوق دیئے جائیں گے جو اسلام نے ان کو دیئے ہیں۔ حکومت لوٹ کھوٹ کی تکمل استعیصال کریگی۔ اور شریعت کے مطابق دولت کمانے کے ذرائع پر کسی کی اجارہ داری قائم نہیں ہونے دیگی۔

مختصر سے کہ جب اس ملک میں اسلامی نظام آئے گا تو اپنی تمام برکوں کیساتھ آئے گا۔ فالی تغریرات ہی نہیں نافذ Do you need research assistant in reasonable price for your thesis ? Well contact me.... mushtaqkhan.iiui@gmail.com

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سيوحد ين بافح

مصنف كتاب

دد اسلامی حدود<sup>،</sup>

نوٹ - سے محمد متین ہاشی صاحب مصنف اسلامی حدود کی خوش فنمی قابل ستائش ہے سے قانون 2 198 سے لیکر 1988 تک تو نافذ نہیں ہوا۔

ع- تا تریاق از عراق آوار ده مشود - مارگزیده مرده شود = نذیر اختر

☆ ○ ☆ ○ ☆

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# جناب پروفبسر منيب الرحمان صاحب - دارالعلوم نعيمير

موال نمبر 1 کا جواب جن عناصر کے ہاتھ میں قیام پاکستان کے فوراً بعد ملک کی قیادت آئی ایسالگتا ہے کہ ان (الفن) (الفن) Comittment اسلام کے ساتھ شک و شبہ سے بالا تر نہیں تھی اور یہ نتیجہ ہم کسی کی نیہ کے بارے میں شبہات کے نتیجے میں قائم نہیں کرر ہے بلکہ ان کا طرز عمل اس کا بین ثبور ہے۔

(ب) Jadiciary- Top Bearueracy اور مملکت و حکومت کے تمام کلیدی عہدوں فائز عناصر انگریزوں کے نظام تعلیم، نظام تربیت اور نظام حکومت کے بیدا کردہ تھے لہذا نہ تواسلام کی حقیقی روح سے آشنا تھے نہ انہیں اسلامی ضریعت پر عبور تھا اور نہ ہی ان کا کما نظر شریعت اسلام کے عملی نفاذ ۔ نظر شریعت اسلام کے عملی نفاذ ۔ رایتے ہیں رکاوشیں کھردی کرتے رہے۔

(ع) علماء اور سادہ لوگ عام عوام الناس کی وابستگی اگرچہ اسلام کے ساتھ غیر مشروط اور ہر قسم ۔

ثک وشبہ سے بالاتر تھی لیکن مملکت وحکومت کی پالیسیوں کی تشکیل آئین، قانون کی تدویر اور ملک و قوم کی تفدیر پر اثرانداز ہونے و لیے فیصلوں میں ان کی رائے کا کوئی دخل نہیر بتا۔

(د) اس امر کا انکار بھی حقیقت بسندی کے منافی ہوگا کہ مسالک ومکا تب فکر کی بنا پر علماء اور دیمج

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کرنے کا باعث ہے۔

سوال نمبر2 کا جواب اسلام سے سیاسی قیادت کا عدم اخلاص اور اسلام کو محض ایک پر فریب سلوگن (logan کے طور پر استعمال کرنا

(ii) حکومت و مملکت کی تمام کلیدی عناصر جنہیں اسلام کے حقیقی نفاذ کی صورت میں اپنے نا مفادات، عیش و عشرت اور اللے تلتے خطرے میں پڑے موئے نظر آئے۔

(iii) وہ عناصر جو طلال و حرام کی تمیز کے بغیر دولت کے تمام سرچشموں کو اپنی تمویل میں ر

جاہتے ہیں اور اسلامی تعلیمات کے مطابق منصفانہ تقسیم دولت کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں۔

(iv) اسلام نظام عدل کے نفاذ میں سب سے رشی رکاوٹ وہ بیجیدہ فوجداری اور دیوانی صنوابط جو انگریزوں سے ہمیں ورثہ میں ملے بیر اور جو ظلم کو آسان تر اور عدل کو مشکل تر بناد

(۷) وہ ایجنسیز اور ادارے جو قانون کے نفاذ کے لئے اساس اور ریڑھ کی ہدی کی حیثیت رکھتے ان سے وابستہ ہر ارکان و عمال کی ننا اوے فیصد اکثریت کا رشوت، حرام خوری، کچوری، عیش و عشرت کا دلدادہ ہونا اور عوام کے مفاد کے تحفظ کے بجائے حکمرا نوں مفادات کا ترجمان ہونا۔

سوال نمبر3 کا جواب بلاشبہ بہت ساری لادینی جماعتیں نفاذِ اسلام کی راہ میں ہمیشہ سے رکاوٹ رہی ہے ان Marxcism اور Socialism کے علمبر دار۔ Secular اور Separationists علمبر دار۔ Separationists عناصر شامل ہیں۔ ان عناصر میں آپس میں بہت بڑے تصادات الکین "اکفرُ ملتہ واحد" کے مصداق اسلام دشتی میں یہ سب بیکجان ہوجاتے ہیں۔

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علمی اور تهذیبی سرمایه کا تعفظ کیا- تفسیرِ حدیث، فقه اور دیگر علوم دینیه میں تحقیق واجتهاد 
عمل کوجاری رکھا اور حکومت نے جس حا۔ تک رہنمائی جاہی قوانین اسلامی کی تدوین میں ا

کی مدد کی- تاخیر کا باعث یہ ہے کہ وسائل اور قوت ِ نافذہ علماء اور فقها کے اختیار میں نہ

سوال نمبر5 کا جواب پاکستان کے مسلمان اسلام سے وابسٹگی کے اظہار میں کبھی خاموش نہیں رہے۔ تحریک مسلمان اسلام سے وابسٹگی کی قربانیاں، جوش و ولولہ اور ایشار موجودہ تاریخ مسلمان اور عوالہ اور ایشار موجودہ تاریخ روشن مثال ہے لیکن یہ ملک و قوم کی بدقسمتی ہے کہ قیادت نے ہمیشہ دھوکا دیا اور عوالہ کے اعتماد کو شمیس بہنچائی اور کامیابی کی منزل کے قریب بہنچنے پر مقاصد کی تحریک فراموش کردیا۔

زاموش کردیا۔ (1)

\* + + + + +

## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یاریسرج پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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# جناب بروفبسر رفیع عنمانی صاحب درالعلوم کورنگی سے ملاقات

پاکستان میں قانون ِ شریعت ابھی تک کیوں نافد نہیں ہوا!'

استعمال کیا جائے۔

وج اس کی بڑی وجہ یہ ہے کہ صرف قوانین بنادینے اور جاری کردینے سے مطلوبہ نتائج کہمی حاصل نز موتے اس کے لئے ہمہ گیر انداز بین کام کرنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے خصوصاً مندرجہ ذیل چار نہایت ضروری بیں جوحدود آرڈ بننس کے نفاذ کے ساتھ ساتھ ہونے چاہیے تھے گرنہ ہوسکا۔ الف جن جرائم کو ان قوانین کے ذریعے روکنا مقصود تھا ان جرائم کے خلاف ذرائع ابلاغ کو استعمال کرنہ معاشرے کی پوری فصنا کو ان کے خلاف ہموار کرنا۔

ب ان تمام امور کا سد باب کرنا جوان جرائم کا سبب بن سکتے ہیں۔ مثلاً جرم زنا پر سو کوڑے یا سنگیا کی سزامقرر کرینکے ساتھ ساتھ یہ ضروری تھا کہ زنا کے اسباب کی روک تھام کی جاتی۔ مثلاً ثکاح کی راہ ا جومعاشر تی رکاوٹیں خلط رسموں کی وجہ سے پیدا ہا گئی ہیں انہیں ختم کرنیکے لئے تمام قومی وسائل

مردوزن کے مخلوط اجتماعات، بے حیائی، فحاشی اور عریانی کوختم کرنے کے لئے ہمہ گیران میں جدوجہد کی جائے۔

موجودہ قوانین کو جوان نے قوانین کے مقاصد حاص کرنے میں رکاوٹ بن سکتے تھے ان میں ترمیم کا سے ۔ مثلاً ایک بیوی کی موجود گی میں دوسری عورت سے نکاح کرنے میں فیملی لاء آرڈیننس ۔ بعض دفعات رکاوٹ بیدا کرتے ہیں جن میں ترمیم کرکے یہ رکاوٹیں حتی الاسکان محم کردینی چائے تھیں تاکہ کوئی شخص اگر نکاح نانی کا ضرورت مند ہر اور دو نول بیویول کے درمیان انصاف کرنے تو قع کی داتی ہو تہ میں آئی ای کا ضرورت مند ہر اور دو نول بیویول کے درمیان انصاف کرنے تو قع کی داتی سو تو میں آئی ہو میں ایک کرنے کے تو تعربی ہو ایک ایک کرنے کا خوالے کا کہ درمیان انسان میں تیں طابقوا

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تین طلاقول کے بعد رجوع ممکن نہیں۔ چنانچہ ایسی جن عور تول نے تین طلاقول کے بعد شریع صابطے کے تحت ثاح ثانی کیاوہ فیملی آرڈیننس کی روسے درست نہ ہوا۔ حالانکہ وہ ثکاح جا کز تھااور . شوہر کے ساتھ جنسی تعلقات کو فیملی لاء آرڈیننس کی اس دفعہ کی وجہ سے زنا قرار دے دیا گیا۔ چنا ایسی بہت سے عور تیں فیملی لاء آرڈیننس اسی غلا دفعہ کی وجہ سے زنا آرڈیننس کے تحت مجرم الیسی بہت سے عور تیں فیملی لاء آرڈیننس اسی غلا دفعہ کی وجہ سے زنا آرڈیننس کے تحت مجرم ا

قانون کو صمیح طور پر نافذ کرنے کے لئے جوسب سے ضروری چیز ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ اس قانون کو: کرنے والی مشنری دیانت دار ہو۔ اس قانون کی عظمت دل میں رکھتی ہو۔ مثلاً پولیس، عدا کارندے وغیرہ نیز اس قانون کی تشریح اور تعبیر کرنے والے جج صاحبان اس کی کماحقہ استطاعہ رکھتے مول۔

حدود آرڈیننس کے سلسلے میں یہ تمام ضروری امور مفقود ہیں جس کی وجہ سے یہ قوانین اپنا عملی ظاہر نہ کرسکے۔

حکومت پاکتان نے ان جزوی قوانین کوشریعت کے مطابق مدون کیا لیکن حکومت کی مشینری ۔ اسے ناکام بنادیا۔

دینی سیاسی جماعت اور Secular سیاسی جماعتوال نے اس میں داخل مہونے میں کوئی تعاون نہیے کیا بلکہ بلواسطہ اور بلاواسطہ ان قوانین کی راہ میں رکاولمیں بنتی رہیں۔

علمائے دین ، ملک کے نامور علماء ، فقها ..... نقها علماء ، فقها کیا کیکن بے سود۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ عوام قصور وار نہیں ہے ان کو سیاسی لیڈروں نے گھراہ کیا اور ہماری بیورو کریے Bearucracy نے ایک مجموعی عملی پالیسی جاری رکھی اس نے عوام کو اس قابل ہی نہیں چھوڑا ک عوام اس میں اہم کردار ادا کرسکتے۔ (1) mushtaqkhan.iiui@gmail.com

### Chapter - 5

#### **COMMENTS**

On
The Causes of Non-Implementation of Shariah

In

**Pakistan** 

## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### COVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN:

Since the birth of Pakistan as a Muslim ———— State it is surrounded by the Bureaucrats and the Government is being run by them without allowing anyone else to hold the reigns of government.

Elections come and elections go but winners were always bureaucrats. One party of bureaucrats loses the election and the other party of bureaucrats wins it. Faces are changed but bureaucratic policies for running the government remain the same. Bureaucrat begets bureaucrat.

The reality is that they have been brought up on a most modern environments and their mertal developments were developed within the same modern atmosphere. Their thinking developed within the frame work of modern society. Their faith in the \_\_\_\_\_religion as a muslim is most modern.

The islamic law with its limitations and rigidity as prescribed in the Holy Book and Sunnah is not acceptable to them because it does not allow them to move freely in a modern society.

With this back ground of bureaucrats who are holding the reigns of Government, how would it be possible for them to bring Islamic Law in Pakistan. If under the public pressure they are forced upon to do so, they will avoid it as it is being done sofar. They being ignorant of divine Law will always prefer to implement man made law, which is unislamic.

To avoid the implementation of shariah law in an islamic state means to refuse the commandments of Almighty. He is called disbeliever and will invite punishment from God.

فالے باریسر ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔	اگر آپ کواپنے من
mushtaqkhan.iiui@gmail.com	
·	
ANNEXURE	
Please See	
Page No. 207	

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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### DO WE HAVE DEMOCRACY ?

From Lt.Col.(Retd.) S. Chaudhry

Since the inception of Pakistan, the ruling class- MNAs, MPAs, Senators- has been from a few families, tribes or clans like Qureshis, Jamalis, Mazaris, Legharis, Maliks, Khans, Shahs, Bhuttos, Gilanis, Jatois, Khars, Arbabs, Tiwanas, Saifullahs, Wattoos, Nawabzadas, and other jagirdars and waderas. They have done nothing for this country except loot and plunder its wealth with both hands. All along they have been fooling the innocent masses in the general elections.

The irony of fate is that each family gets divided, half favouring the opposition and other siding with the government. Thus they double ensure that their family stays in power. They also get inducted their near and dear ones in CSP cadre so that the bureaucracy remains under the control.

It is high time that we, the trodden masses, rise to the occasion and make-up our minds to show no confidence in them and totally reject them so that people from the middle class get a chance to become MNAs, MPAs and Senators who can run the government smoothly and also work for the uplift of the country and the masses. This idea might look strange but one should realise that sooner or later we have to change this system to bring true and realistic democracy to the country.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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enough to refuse and delay the implementation of shariah law in a muslim state and will make him incapable to develop in him the pious feelings for the sancitity of Islam and Din-e-Islam. This is the main cause of delay in enforcement of Shariah Law in Pakistan State.

Who—so—ever be the rule; of this country will accordingly prefer to run the country under man—made law, because it suits him as this law is flexible and can be changed according to his wishes and of his cabinet wishes. The man—made Law can be amended and changed with the change of the head of state if he so desires.

On the other hand Shariah Law is a Divine Law is not at all amendable and the nation (of the Muslim State) has to follow it strictly. Anything repugnant to the tenents of Islam and commandments mentioned in the Holy Quran and Sunnah is void. Ijma and Ijtehad could be applied whenever there is difference of opinion in the application of Islamic Law with the unanimous consent of the Mujtahedeen provided it does not differ from the original tenents of Islam as prescribed in the Holy Quran.

The fact remains that the implementation of Divine Law in Pakistan seems to be impossible because no head of the state is prepared to run the Government under Shariah Law due to lack of interest for its enforcement.

#### 2). POLITICAL PARTIES:

By my moving in the circle of Political Parties for research work, I found that they are purely political people. Their aim is to fight for their interest to achieve their goal for securing maximum votes for them in the general election and to become the leader of the house.

They have themr own strategy and plans to run the government under man-made law. I have never heard a leader or a political party's member discussing islamic form of government to be their objective for forming a government under Shariah Law.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابط فرمائیں۔

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establish peace and prosperity in the country. They will also provide food, shelter and clothings. But I have never heard them saying to establish Islamic Government under Shariah Law. The Law which is essential and unavoidable for an Islamic State. Any defiance and denial will render them sinners and shall be called "KAFEROONS" (disblievers of God) as stated in our Holy Book.

The Pakistan Muslim League (N) and Pakistan People Party are the main Political Parties in Pakistan who are supposed to take over the Government after their success in the General Election.

Sofar as my observation goes both of them are not interested to form an Islamic Government. Pakistan People Party is deadly against the enforcement of Shariah Law in Pakistan. To evidence this negative attitide of Peoples Party for introducing Shariah Law in the Country, I refer to their statements made in the News Paper (DAWN) dated 3rd July, 1987, and again 3rd July, 1988.

The other main party is Fakistan Muslim League (N) though did not talk against islamic form of government but it also did not specifically make any sincere effort to bring the country under Shariah Law during their rule.

Similarly all other political parties big or small showed their least interest to patronise Shariah Law as the Law of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

#### RELIGIOUS HEADS - MUFTIS.

There are at least a dozen of religious parties formed in Pakistan. Every party has its own school of thought to justify its true faith in Islam and their faith in one God and His Rasool (PBUH). They have full faith in Holy Quran and Sunnah (The precepts and practice of our Holy Phophet (PBUH) they preach Islam according to their own school of thought for reaching the same goal of salvation where every muslim has to arrive at, that is to say belief in one God and his prophets and the last

## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار اسرچ بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابط فرمائیں۔

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accordance with their school of thought which led the parties to form a separate religious group for themselves. The majority of the head of the Religious Parties are educated and tutored privately by Ulema-e-Din at the residence of Ulemas or Masjid. They have no degrees from recognised university in Islamic Studies and other subjects in Din-e-Islam.

According to the research work carried out by me, I am of the opinion that these parties are in fact the Political Parties in the garb of religion. They exert more for political gains rather than to promote Din-e-Islam. None of them is keen to preach Islam and bring Shariah Law in the country.

In the name of Islam they make speaches for the purpose of creating interest amongst the People and to make them to join their party for political motives.

Ultimately these members are used for casting votes in their favour at the time general elections held in the country.

While assessing this farsighted planning of the religious parties, I am unable to quote a single instance about their intentions as to who is purely working for Islam and exert for the implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan.

The group of people who follow them, have blind faith in their leadersfor example, If the leader is against the implementation of Shariah Law, All members are also against it and if he favours the implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan, They also vehmently favour its implementation.

No member of the party can raise any objection on any activity of the party, if there is any difference in members views against party, the party will reject him as a member and he has to resign from the party.

# اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار پسر ج پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاون تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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and joined the other.

In order to authenticate the refusal of certain religious parties for the implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan I quote hereunder negative statements made by them against the enforcement of Divine Law in Pakistan in the local news papers such as:-

- 1) AMIR-JUMAAT-E-ISLAMI ON 23/7/91 (DAWN)
- 2) NAIB AMIR JUMAAT-E-ISLAMI ON 8-7-91 (DAWN)
- 3) JAMAAT-E-AHLE-HADI'TH ON 20-04-89 (DAWN)
- 4) JAMAAT ULEMA-E-ISLAM ON 17-06-88 & 06-08-88 (DAWN)
- 5) THERIK NIFIZ FIQH-3-JAFRIA ON 09-12-90 (DAWN)

#### NOTE :-

Chapter No. 2 of my thesis will give you the detail of their statements against implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan.

#### 4) ULEMA AND INTELLECTUALS:

In continuation of my research work, I have the privilege and honour to meet the religious scholars and to listen their views for non implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan.

I ventured to ask them as to what could be the causes of delay with the Government of Pakistan for its enforcement.

It was pleasant to discuss this subject with them. They expressed their views supporting their arguments in favour of immediate implementation of Shariah Law by quoting Ayat-Mubarka from Holy Quran to authenticate their views. They said that a muslim state when it declares to be a Islamic State is duty bound to enforce Shariah Law in the said state. Any delay or refusal in its enforcement will render the head of state and his Governing Body Liable to punishment by almighty God as mentioned in Holy

## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Government appears to be dis-interested and she disregarded their able suggestions but in stead created some hinderances to discourage its implementation in Pakistan.

Few ordinances have been introduced by the Government but have not sofar been fully applied but instead the English Law is prevelent in the Honourable Courts of Pakistan, and these newly enacted ordinances are seldom used.

According to Ulema-e-Din (Religions Scholars) they say they are not in majority in the National Assembly of Pakistan which does not enable them to force their views in National Assembly sessions and to press their point of view for the immediate implementation of Shariah Law.

The Late General Zia-ul-Hagthe Ex-President of Pakistan was the person who was keen enough to bring Islamic Law in Pakistan. But after his death, this matter was thrown into cold storage for ever.

A council was formed in the name of "Council of Islamic Ideology by the Government of Pakistan for the preparation of report for enforcement of Shariah Law with the help of Experts and Scholars and experienced jurists of country. The Body of the Council was comprised of selected (Religious) Scholars, Jurists and Experts who by their sincere efforts prepared and submitted a detailed report on this subject and suggested the Government the suitable guide lines for implementation of Islamic Law in Pakistan.

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It is now (since 31.05.81) Years have elapsed but no action has been taken on this report. This clearly shows the intention of Govt of Pakistan.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریسرچ پیرے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Similar is the case with the people who join the religious parties as a member. They are a step forward than those who are member of the political parties. Here in these parties the members are called disciples who are most obedient servants of the head of the religious party. The religious head when delivers some speed or address them he sits on a higher place and all the followers (Disciples) sit on the ground with folded hands and necks bowed down to pay full respect to their exalted religious head.

Whatever the leader uttered in his speech is taken by them as a true & correct & last verdict in this world. This is their faith in him.

#### (C) INDEPENDENT GROUP OF PROPLE:

This class of people whether educated or not are politically conscious people. Their aim of life is to exert themselves to achieve a goal in political life. They work hard to get a seat in the National Assembly or Provincial Assembly and after their success in General Election, they will join the party who won the Election by securing majority of votes.

These independent candiadates are least interested whether the government is run under Islamic Law or Man-made Law. They are interested only in the stability of their own seat.

The fact remains that none out of them was keen enough to propogate for introduction of Islamic Law in the country. Normaly they go alongwith the proposals and plans of the ruling party as "YES" men.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Unexpectedly if some one out of them raises his voice in favour of any matter suitable for the country or ask for implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan in the Assembly and if it is unsuitable to party's own interest it is suppressed by the loud voice of majority. The party who formed the government have sofar never encouraged Shariah Law to be implemented in Pakistan but always stood against it.

Under the Quranic Injunctions the Shariah Law can be forced upon the people of a Islamic State and the state is constrained to implement the same. Any delibrate refusal or delaying tactics used will be considered as refusal to follow the commandments of God. They will therefore invite the wrath of God and become sinful and will be called disbelievers.

#### AYAT:

If any fails to judge and command by (the light of) what Allah has revealed are committees of sever wrong (1)

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL=MAIDA (5:45)

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implementation is due to the advertant and delibrate cold behaviour of the Government to encourage implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan. It is the Government of Bureaucrats since the birth of Pakistan, who are against the promlugation of Islamic Law in Pakistan.

#### 5) PUBLIC OPINION:

Meeting the people in general, I formed the opinion which seems to me not incorrect according to the views expressed by these people.

I place them in the following three catagories:

- a) The group of people linked with political parties.
- b) The Group of People linked with religious cum political parties.
- c) The group of people with independent views having no link what so ever with the above two parties.

#### (A) PEOPLE WITH POLITICAL PARTIES:

People out of the general public who are linked with political parties repose full confidence in the said political party and they have blind faith in the party and always act upon the advice and instructions given to them by the party. e.g. If they are asked to go on strike and shout slogans against any act of Govt they will in the form of huge mob shout slogans in the streets against such acts and of the same political party by passage of some time ask his people to utter slogans in favour of such act they will happily follow the directions of the party.

They are innocent people and undue advantage of their innocense is taken by the party leaders, by using them for their selfish motives. These poeple have no opinion of their own. They are entirely dependent up the views of

ن محقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرماعیں۔	ج پیر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاہ	اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یاریسر
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### Chapter - 6

SUGGESTIONS FROM PARTIES INTERVIEWED

## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### INTERVIEWED ON 05/06/91

Soon after Partition when Pakistan was declared as an Independent state, the Government high officials, the Muslim, were transferred on request or other-wise from Govt. of India to Pakistan.

These high ups worked through out their career with English administration before partition and mixed up with them in their way of life. To adopt english way of life, by our Officers, was a matter of pride for them and to lead this way of life was a matter of honour and prestige for them.

Majority of our Muslim high Officers adopted it and set them-selves free from the obligations of their own religion and faith in Islam. To be a religious man and a member of that Modern Society at the same time was never admired by that life of Society.

Hence our Muslim Officers who were transferred from Govt. of India to Govt. of Pakistan on higher posts never bothered about their faith in Islam & their religion. They never showed any interest in "Saum-o-Salat" but always boldly ignored it.

When the question of implementation of shariah law in Pakistan came up, these bureaucrats if not directly, they indirectly opposed it. They created hinderances in its enfercement as a Law of the land. This is being opposed by them or their predecessors up till now.

He further-argued that shariah law remained inactive so far and will remain inactive in Pakistan. On the other hand the rulling party whoso-ever elected to run the Govt. never made any effort to enforce Divine law in Pakistan.

When under the constitution law, the Pakistan was declared as Islamic Republic State, it becomes obligatory to run the Govt. under shariah law otherwise it tantamounts to refusal to accept God Given law as prescribed in the Holy book of Quran.

He said, that according to the bureaucrats, some of the political parties believe in leading modern way of life and declare that Islamic law is an old and inpracticable law in this new world of Modern age. They say this shariah law requires a lot of amendments before it is implemented in Pakistan

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MR. MUHAMMAD TASIN- A RELIGIONS SCHOLAR

#### INTERVIEW ON 4-10-1990

The initial spade work for the enforcement of shariah law in Pakistan is not an easy job but the unreasonable delay of the Govt. of Pakistan for its promulgation is also without cogent reasoning. I am sorry to say that the council of Islamic ideology and Islamic research Institute did nothing positive so far.

Similarly the political parties and Religious cum political parties played no positive role for the enforcement of Divine Law in this Islamic State.

The Religious and political parties delivered speaches after speaches in public to bring Nizam-e-Mustafa and Nizam-e-Shariah but did nothing so far in 45 years. The Nation is anxiously waiting for its promulgation upto today and now they are almost disappointed for their false promises.

Secondly I venture to ask the elected bodies who are in power what they have given to the Nation against their promises, since the birth of Pakistan.

It is quite evident that parties in power advertantly did not encourage its implementation because their personal interests and personal gains will be adversely effected. They have no interest in the National build up against their personal motives which they have to achieve within the period of their stay.

None of the elected bodies is inclined to implement the Law of Islam which appears to be out of question and out of date for them as they say it.

# اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسر ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخیل کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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The poor class and Middle Class of Pakistan cannot participate in general Election of the country, whether it is held after 5 years or before. It is a costly affair. It is a game of wealthy people such as land-lords, wealthy business magnets and bureaucrats of the country. They could afford to contest.

The middle or poor class can never manage so much wealth to contest election. Their intelligence, honesty hard work, love for country carries no value without money. They are condemned people for such activities.

Since the birth of Pakistan, the Elections were contested only by rich people who had enough morey to spare and play this game. The other part of Nation who do have intelligentia, honesty & hard working nature were deprived of the right to serve their country as elected members. If we ask the elected bodies who run the Govt. what developments have they made so far, for uplifting the country? the answer is in negative. This is written on wall and well known fact that nothing concrete in the developments has come out so far in uplifting the Nation and the country.

Feudalism and Bureaucracy are prevailing in our country in the name of Islamic Democracy.

The Elected bodies in whose hands reigns of country were given never encouraged shariah law for its enforcement in Pakistan. The man made law cum english law is not the law for Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Divine law is the law for this land to be implemented.

The shariah Bill was presented not once but many times in the parliament but was never passed.

These feudal lords and wealthy people who are members of elected body if pass the Shariah Bill ir the parliament they have to be Deprived of their extra lands & Excess wealth they possess, because Divine law prohibits withholding of Extra wealth. How could therefore they think of introducing shariah law in Pakistan.

## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے بار بسری بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاونِ شخیل کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابط فرمائیں۔

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school or thought and they are more than hall a dozen in number in the country having their own factions & school of thought. They are also against the shariah law to be implemented in Pakistan. They have certain objections against the shariah bill, because it does not suit their faction and it does not came up with their school of thought hence they dis-agreed with it.

#### The parties are:

(±)	Jamaat-e-Islami
(ii)	Noorani Group
(iii)	Maulana Fazuluc Rehman Group
(iv)	Shia Group (Fiqa-e-Jafaria)
(v)	Ahl-e-Hadith
(vi)	Sipha Sahaba Group

They are at daggers drawn with each other and they are against those who disagree with their school of thought whether it is Govt. or any body else.

Keeping in view these circumstances prevailing in Pakistan it is impossible to implement shariah law in Pakistan.

Forty five years have passed and there is no sign of shariah law in Pakistan. In addition to that the judicial courts & legal practitioners do not take any interest in bringing shariah law in the country. If the judges & law-yers compel the Govt. to bring Divine law in the country there could be a possibility of its enforcement.

Now remains the public opinion, the majority of the public are members of a political or a religious groups, whatever their leader says they will accept it wether —— it is against religion of Islam or in favour of it. They follow their leaders blindly.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### INTERVIEWED ON 11,/01/92

The English Rule has now come to an end here, but English rulers left their habbits, customs for our Govt. officers to copy, particularly those officers who were working under them.

After partition at the advent of Pakistan, these officers adopted & copied all the habbits, modes & methods of English rule to run Pakistan Govt. on this footings.

The Bureaucracy as still in full swing in our country and we find no change in the attitude and behaviour of our Bureaucrats as compared to English.

Though shariah law implementation is there in our constitution but, Pakistan Bureaucrats are not at all willing to accept it for Pakistan because of their Modern thinking and living which has kept them far away from their religion and belief. According to them shariah law does not fit in our present life. It is an old law & requires modification to fit in this modern life of our country.

The second cause of its non implementation could be attributed to the fact that shariah law is not taught in our educational institutions and does not exist in the Universities sylabus. Hence no degree in this law is available or conferred upon the students.

The English law no doubt is taught and degrees are given to the students who pass it and is acceptable in the market for legal practice. Accordingly our Honourable courts accept it for legal practice and employment.

To make fool of the Nation the Govt. introduced half a dozen Acts in the name of Islamic law and enforced it to console the people. But the Acts have not so far been applied properly by Honourable courts for decision making, English law is frequently used for civil and criminals cases we have seldom heard & read that criminals are awarded punishments according to the Islamic law introduced.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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papers and is not stopped & rooted out, the shariah law will never be implemented in Pakistan.

Similarly the political parties of Pakistan are also not interested in the implementation of shuriah law because majority of them believe in secularism.

Religious parties do show their interest in the implementation of Divine law in Pakistan, but their school of thought should prevail first and no other school of thought of any other party is tolerable and acceptable to them. Every such party wants that all others should bow down to this party's school of thought, and faction.

This antagonistic attitude of each religious party leader has delayed the enforcement of shariah law in Pakistan. They neither do anything good for the country Nor let others do good for pakistan.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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PROF. MR. RAFI USMANI- DARUL ALOOM- KORANGI, KARACHI.

INTERVIEW ON 31-07-94

For the implementation shariah Law, the Pakistan Govt. Machinery should be honest and must have the respect for shariah Law.

The Jurists and legal practitioners must be equipped with thorough knowledge of Islamic Law for its application and interpretation.

The Pakistan Govt. enforced certain Islamic laws but all remained inactive so far. In stead English Law-the man made law-is being applied in every case and the Law required to be enforced was ignored.

The political parties, religiouscum political parties, though declared their interest for shariah Law implementation in Pakistan but never helped the Govt. for its promulgation in the country.

He said the religious Scholars, intellectuals of the country remained dis-interested and never compelled or suggested the Govt. to introduce Islamic Law in Pakistan.

All these factors mentioned here above show that none of the leaders representing the Nation showed any inclination or interest for the implementation of Civine Law in this country being a Islamic Republic State. It is painful to ignore the promulgation of Divine Law in this Muslim State.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخقین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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His views are that Govt. of Pakistan is comprised of legislature, Executive and Judiciary. These three administrative bodies were handed over to us by the British Govt. at the time of Partition. We continued the same type of administration. We made no change in this method of administration.

On one hand in a islamic State such western ways of administration basically are contrary to administration of shariah law. On the other hand the political and religious cum political parties are not playing their role justifiably for the Islamic republic of Pakistan. They wish to have secularism in Pakistan. Until & unless, secularism is not condemned once for all from Pakistan the God given law can not be implemented.

The Religious scholars, intellectuals, & legal experts in spite of their honest efforts for promulgation of shariah law in Pakistan could not get through in their objectives because as they say, they are not in majority in parliament to press this demand.

Our Nation which is not educated are the members of some political or religious parties. They entirely depend upon their leaders and have no independent views. They act according to the actings of their leaders and blindly follow them. These respectable leaders are also very much disinterested in the implementation of shariah law in Pakistan. This clearly shows that the public with them is also against its implementation. It is therefore quite evident that these leaders political or religious are responsible for the non implementation of shariah law in Pakistan.

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریسرچ پیرے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخقین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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## MUFTI WAQARUDDIN- MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY INTERVIEWED ON 02/12/90

Since the Birth of Pakistan to this day, the high ups of Govt. of Pakistan and the Head of the State never encouraged the implementation shariah law in Pakistan.

By use of their clever planning they threw the shariah Bill introduced in 1989 into a cold storage and always avoided this issue of its enforcement in Pakistan.

According to Mufti Sahib, they never refused openly its implementation but also never encouraged its promulgation.

During the period of 45 Years of Pakistan existance, objective resolution of Pakistan was discussed in Pakistan National Assembly and shariah Bill 1989 also came into discussion in the Parliament but produced no positive results.

He said, if the Govt. shows its willingness of its implementation, there developes a definite hope of its enforcement otherwise it remains un-Islamic country as it is now.

Late Zulfikar Ali Bhuto Sahib, the then Prime Minister gave the hope of shariah law implementation but did nothing like other ruling parties and later on he turned against it. He was advised by his well wishers to bring Islamic Socialism, in Pakistan which he tried but miserably failed as the Nation did not accept this solgan of Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhuto.

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریس ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### INTERVIEWED ON 16/11/90

After the advent of Pakistan, the reigns of Govt remained upto this day in the hands of such elected parties who were Neither interested in the implementation of shariah Law nor they were keen to run the Govt. on these footings. They remained against it through out.

The Islamic way of life was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_not acceptable to them. Their version was that this religion and the state are two different things. In the state affairs your religion has no place and two things should remain aloof.

They had the liking for western way of life and its Law being Modern Law was acceptable to them. Because pope has a different role to play and Govt. has different role to play.

#### M. Hagani expressed his views that:-

- i) The First 8 years of Pakistan were spent in the making of constitutional law, renabilitation of refugees and to establish Law & order in the country.
- ii) Soon after this, the Marshal Law was imposed in the country which remained for 13 years. (21 Years were wasted in these things).
- Moreover from 1947 to 1986, the Bureaucrats & feudal lords who were and are still busy in looting Pakistan are deadly against the implementation of Shariah Law in Pakistan. They will never favour its implementation because the freedom in their un-Islamic way of life in looting Pakistan will come to an end and their aims of life will die once for all. He said they have more faith in wealth collection than to have faith in God and his Divine Law.

ون شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔	کواپنے مقالے یاریسر ج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں م	اگر آپ
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mushtaqkhan.iiui@gmail.com Chapter - 7 CONCLUSION

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAMIC STATE :

The collective effor: of the Millat for the moral perfection and happiness of the individual cannot however gain its ends truely and comprehensively these it transforms itself into a free theodemocratic state, whose function should be to enforce the Islamic way of life in its totality and to act as a condition for the natural flowering of the ideal of Islam. Hence the establishment of Islamic State whenever and wherever possible, forms according to the Holy Quran, the duty of Millat not only towards Islam but also towards the individual.

That is is an unavoidable duty, in case of ability, is borne out by the fact that the Holy Prophet (PBUH) established the state at Madina at the very first opportunity.

Further this duty is contained and emphasised in the following verse :

"He it is who hath sent His Messenger with the Guidance and the Religion of Truth, that He may cause it to prevail over all religions however much the idolaters may be averse. (IX:33)

It should be noted that the domination of Islam as a way of life is not possible without the establishment of the Islamic state. Hence it is collective duty of Muslims to strive for it with might and main.

Under the injunctions hereabove quoted, it is an obligation to establish the Islamic State because without that it is impossible to carry it out truly and comprehensively.

The consititution of the Islamic State:

(Next Page)

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریسرچ پیرے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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- i. Sovereignty "Sovereignty belongs to God"
- ii. The right to legistate.
- 111. Status of Governmental Authority.
- iv. Objective of the Islamic State.
- v. Democretic rights of the people.
- vi. Qualifications Status of the Head of Islamic State (Amir-ul-Mcminin).
- vii. Separation of Executive and Judiciary.
- viii. Qualification of States Functionaries.
- ix. Obedience in peopleSown interest.

These principles are explained hereunder duely supported by the Quranic verses:-

- Sovereignty belongs to God.
- a) "Authority and control belong to Allah only. He hath commanded that ye serve none save Him: that is the right religion, but most human beings understand not." (1)
- (2)

  b) "To Him belongeth the kingdom of the heavens and the earth."
- c) He does not share His command with any person whatsoever.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN-YOUSUF (12:40)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN-AL-ZUKHRUF (43-85)

<sup>(3)</sup> QURAN-AL-KAHF (18:26)

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرچ بیپرے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاون شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### The right to Legislate.

The right to ligislate belongs basically to God. In the Holy Quran we read:

- a) "Indeed! We (God) have revealed unto thee (O,Mohammad) the scripture with truth, that thou mayest judge between mankind by that (law) which Allah hath shown (i.e. hath revealed unto) thee. (1)
- b) We (God) sent aforetime our Messengers with clear signs and sent down with them the book and balance, that human beings may conduct themselves with equity. (2)

These verses affirm direct Divine legislation.

However, the laws given by our Holy Prophet (PBUH) in addition to Quranic Laws, also fall under the category of what "Allah hath revealed."

Nor does he (i.e. Muh $\ell$ ammad) say (aught) of (his own) desire. It is not less than inspiration sent down to him." (3)

Hence: it has been commanded "And whatever the Messenger (Muhammad) gives you, accept it, and from whatever he forbids you keep back." (4)

Having been given the Divine Law it is not permitted to the Muslims to adopt, when they have their own state, any law which is repugnant to it. The following verses emphasise this fact very vehemently:

- a) "If any do fail to judge and command by (the light of) what Allah hath revealed, they are unbelievers (5) .
- b) If any do Mail to judge and command by (the light of) what Allah hath revealed, they are the transgressors." (6)

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AN-NISA (4:105)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN AL-HADEED (57:25)

<sup>(3)</sup> QURAN AN-NAJM (53:3-4)

<sup>(4)</sup> QURAN AL-HASHR (59:7)

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے باریسرچ پیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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It should be noted that the Holy Quran prohibits only the violation of "what Allah hath revealed." But it does not lay down, either in the verses just quoted or anywhere else, that Muslims are forbidden from following any laws which Allah has not revealed, thus leaving it open to frame new laws for meeting the exgencies of new situations. Ofcourse all such laws should be in conformity with the Divine guidence as the Holy Book says.

"Do they seek then the judgment of paganism? And who is better in judgement than Allah unto a people whose faith is assured?"

Thus a controlled and limited but positive, freedom has been given to the Muslim in respect of legislation.

#### Status of Governmental Authority.

Human beings are vicegerents of God. Hence governmental authority can be held by them as a delegated function and as a trust under the Sovereignty of God.

a) Behold, thy Lord said to the angels; "verily I am going to place a vicegerent on the earth." (1)

#### 4. Objectives of the Islamic State.

The objectives of the Islamic State are :-

a) To maintain internal order and ward off external aggression.

In respect of maintenance of internal order, the Holy Quran says:

"And if Allah had not repelled some men by other, the earth would have been filled with mischief. But Allah is Lord of Kindness to (His) creatures."(2)

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-BAQARAH (2:30)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN AL-BAQARAH (2:251)

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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remarks, "This verse emphasises the importance of the state and establishes the fact that, but for the existence of organised government, human society would have been destroyed. On truth is based the Maxim, that Religion and State are twins.

- b) As regards warding off external aggression, we are told: "To those against whom war is made, permission is given (to fight) because they are wronged: and verily Allah is most powerful for their aid. (1)
  - "Allah doth command you to render back your Trusts to those to whom they are due; and when ye judge between man & man (whether Muslims or non-muslims) that ye judge with justice: Lo! comely is the teaching which He giveth you! Lo! Allah is He who hearth and seeth all things." (2)
  - 'Oh ye who believe! stand out firmly for justice, as withnesses to Allah, even as agianst yourselves or your parents, or your kin, and whether it be (against) rich or poor: for Allah can best protect both. Follow not the lusts of your hearts, lest ye swerve and if ye distort (justice) or decline to do justice, verily Allah is well-acuquited with all that ye do." (3)
  - To do all that lies in its power and to employ all means and media including "Tableegh" for the establishment of "all that is right (al-ma-ruf) and elimination of" all that is wrong (al-Munkar).
  - d) To, organise institutions for spiritual and social welfare.

"In most of their secret conferences there is no good, but if one commandeth a deed of economics well-doing or justice or ISLAM (i.e. establishment of peace, happiness or order) among human beings, to him who does this, seeking the good pleasure of Allah, we shall soon give a reward of the highest value. (4)

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-HAJ (22;39)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN AL-INAM (6:59)

<sup>(3)</sup> QURAN AN-NISA (4:135)

<sup>(4)</sup> QURAN AN-NISA (4:114)

## اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Moreover from the social and economic point of view, the function of Islamic State is to transform the Muslim community into a community of middleroaders of the middle class standard with the elimination of the evils of poverty, on the one hand and the evils of riches on the other, as the Holy Quran proclaims:

"Thus we have appointed you (O.Muslims) a middle nation (or a nation conforming to the just mean) that ye may be witnesses against mankind and that the Messenger (Mchammad) may be inregard to you a witness. (1)

- e) To actively endeavour for making islam the supreme ideological force on the world front.
- i) "It is He Who has sent His Messenger with Guidence and the religion of Truth, that he may proclaim it (as the supreme ideological force) over all religions (namely over all systems of belief and action) even the pagans may detest (it)."(2)
- "Against them (i.e. your enemies) make ready your power to the utmost." (3)
- Democratic rights of the people.

People are to be free and in possession of democratic rights;

People in Islamic state are to be free from the subjection to any human being, because their government is the government of law and they are subjected to God alone.

We have been told:-

"The authority and control belong to Allah only. He hath commanded that ye serve none save Him. That is the right religion but most human beings understand not." (4)

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-BAWARAH (2:143)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN AL-SAFF (61:9)

<sup>(3)</sup> QURAN AL-ANFAL (8:60)

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The Holy Quran lays down the following principle in respect of the collective life of Muslims:

"Conduct their affairs (or government) by mutual consultation (1)

It is evident that the administration of the state on the basis of mutual consultation is impossible and unthinkable without the citizens enjoying freedom and full democratic rights.

Moreover it is the essential condition and consequence of the establishment of the absolute justice enjoined vehemently by the Holy Quran that the people should be in possession of freedom and equality of apportunity, in other words full democratic rights and this actually has been realised in the Islamic State.

- 6. Qualification status and function of the Head of the Islamic State. (Amir-ul-Mominin)
- i. He must be a Muslim endowed with a high standard of piety, knowledge, wisdom and physical qualities, including bravery.

"O,ye who believe! obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those who wield authority from amongst you."

Even from the purely rational point of view the head of an ideological state can reasonably be only he who believe in and represents that ideology.

As regards the high standard of piety, the Holy Quran lays down the law:-

"Verily the most honoured of you with Allah is (he who is) is the most pious of you."(3)

ii) His status is that of (a) the vicegerent of God, (b) the successor to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) (c) the Representative of the people who delegate their authority to him.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-SHOORA (42:38)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN AN-NISA (4:59)

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار اسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوض میں معاون شخین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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a) ne is the vicegerent of God as it has been said about bavid (peace be on him)

'O David we did indeed make thee a vicegerent on earth.

- b) He is the successor to the Holy Prophet (PBUH). The Holy prophet being the founder and first head of the Islamic state, every other head of 1slamic state who comes after him is naturally his successor. (This is Historical Status).
- c) He is the representative of the people, who as vicegerents of God delegate their authority out of organistional and administrative necessity to him.

The administration of the Islamic State being based on "mutual consultation" no one can impose himself as a despotic ruler on the Muslims. Rather he is to be elected by them and as such he is to be their representative. (This is political status)

#### iii. His functions are :-

As a vicegerent, i his natural function is to live for God, to carry out Divine commands & to surrender his ego completely to Divine pleasure.

As successor to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) his natural function is to imitate the Holy Prophet as a Muslim and as head of the state as best as he can.

As representative of the people, his natural function is to be the servant of the people and not their master.

Hence he should lead a life of austerity and self negation. It has been said about good Muslim that they sacrifice their own interest and comforts for the sake of other Muslims. The head of the state is therefore duty bound, more than anyother Muslim to base his life on slef-sacrifice.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN "SAD" 38:26

### اگر آپ کواپے مقالے یار اسرچ پیپرے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفیق کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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Thus his life must be exemplary for the people in respect of the Islamic way of life.

d) His relationship with people :-

#### i. Parliament

He should rule the state in consultation with the people. Thus there should be a parliament.

According to the Holy Curan, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was commanded by God, inspite of his unique position as God's Messenger, to administer the state in consultation with the people, who were his followers.

The command reads :-

"Thus, as a successor to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) the head of the Islamic State cannot assume the position of an autocrat or a dictator and cannot disturb the democratic rights of people.

#### ii. People's right:s to differ:

The citizens of Islami: State have the right to differ with the head of state and when such a situation arises, the dispute is to be referred to the Holy Quran and the Prophetic Guidence (Sunnah) for arbitration.

The right to differ is directly contained in the right to give opinion, while the principle for settlement of differences has been given in the following verses:-

"If ye differ in anything among yourselves, refer to Allah and His Messenger, if ye do believe in Allah and the Last Day. That is best and most suitable for final determination." (1)

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AN-NISA (4:59)

## اگر آپ کواپنے مقالے یار بسرج بیپر کے لیے معقول معاوضے میں معاونِ شخفین کی ضرورت ہے تو مجھ سے رابطہ فرمائیں۔

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#### iii. Supremecy of Law.

The above brings out that the head of the Islamic State is not above law, his function being not to administer the state arbitrarily and at will but positively on the basis of trust and justice as given in the Divine Law, as the following verse establishes:-

"So judge between mankind with truth and follow not caprice and lust of the heart, but it causes thee to err from the path of Allah (i.e. donot subordinate the welfare of the people to thy personal inclinations and interests because that would lead thee away from absolute obedience to the Divine Law and upholding it as supreme)." (1)

However, as long as he administers in conformity with the Guidance given by God and His Messenger (PBUH) he should be implicitly obeyed by all as it has been commanded:-

"Oh ye who believe! obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those charged with authority among you." (2)

#### Separation of the Exective & Judiciary.

If as we have noted the head of the Islamic State is subardinate to the Law given by God and His Messenger (PBUH), the principle of the supermacy of law is established. Now the only way to ensure the supermacy of law is the keeping of the judiciary independent of the exective and the total avoidance by the head of the state of tampering with the functioning of the judiciary.

#### Qualification of State's Functionaries.

Functionaries of the state are to be appointed on no other consideration but genuine merits like, knowledge, practical wisdom, effeciency, honesty and integrity.

<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN "SAD" (38:26)

<sup>(2)</sup> QURAN AN\_NISA (4:59)

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The Holy Quran says :-

"Verily Allah dotn command you to make over Trusts to those to whom they are due." (or to those who are worthy of them).

We have already seen that those in authority hold the state and all that it stands for as a trust from God. All the offices of the state from highest to lowest are thus trusts and one of the implications of the above command, according to orthodox authoritative thought is that which relates to the appointments to governmental services only of persons who are worthy of those jobs.

Obedience in people's own interest.

Obedience to the head of the state has been imposed as a duty upon the citizens for :-

- a) The coordination of their democratic rights.
- b) The establishment and maintenance of collective discipline.
- c) The establishment and maintenance of a unitary policy of the state.

These three principles are contained in "enjoining what is right," which is one of the functions of the Islamic State and among other verses, in the following verse which lays down the command:-

"Establish happiness, peace and order among yourselves."(1)

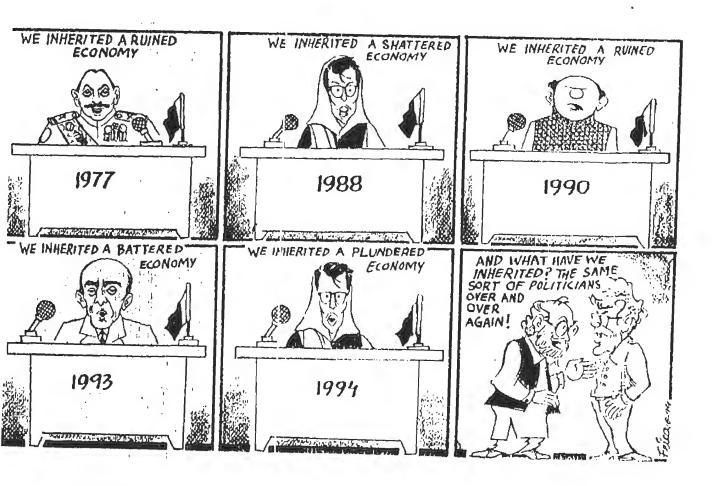
<sup>(1)</sup> QURAN AL-ANFAL (8:1)

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# DAWN 10th JUNE, 1994



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~	عالوني كتب خاندلا بور	بولاسيدا ميرطق		۲
1947	يكتبه وقرا فهوم كرايي	يم تقي خ تي	صرحاشريل أسلام	۳
1924	المجمن المجوديث لاجور	فطل الرجلوه عن عجر	عورت كامريرال كاملام على	۵
			کوکی گھور کیمن	•
1471	تغنيف وتالف لردولان كرايي	حرظيل المذ	وستاويمالم	4
1424	كمثبه سعديه كرايى	مولانا ايم صديقي	عودے قران کی نظریش	۷
1444	مثاح العربية لا جود	ننيم فحن مديل	و بن مبين	A
1966	لام بباشك لا مور	حرجمه فكرلدي حن معود	فرى كاشي خان	4
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1401	كمثيرا برا ويبالمكان	مولانا مخيط الرحشى	الملام كاانتشادى كلام	11
19.4	للام على الجذ سنزلا مور	وأكفر بداحن	الملام حول به حول	11-
199+	اسلام ببلشنك لميطلا لاجود	لام اے حن مل بن فر	املام کا تکام کومت	11-(1)
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1920	محكمه لوقات لامور	سيد محيلاني مناظر حسن	الملام إدرفام جاكيرد لرى	ter
1966	ولرالاشامت كرايى	مولانا إيم كلفرالد بن	الملام كافتام فيفوث في معمت	18
194 A	سيدالفاف على بالشرذ كرايي	قددج الدكن العمر	اسلام کی قرمت محرکہ	14
1474	كمثيه حرمنعدا ولهثرى	جىش ھۇيل الرحلى	املامی فقام پر الت	12
1424	كمثيرا برا ويدلمكن	موله نامراه منع <b>ى مل ش</b> ال	اسلامی تاتونی فرمداری	tA.
1424	الرر المتك كارياد يطن كرايي	فحطل الرحمى لمال عثاثى	اسلامي كاول	t <del>9</del>
1424	المجن شدنم التزان لابور	مولاناشلى الين احسن	اسلامی قانون کی تدوین	r.
14,61	عدنها كرير وكلب يركين لاجود	سيدايم مثين إحى	اسلامي مدوو	ři.
1944	مهتهم بإك پر هيك لا مور	عهد الرحلي (الجزيري)	سخت الاد	tr
144+	اواره طلوع املام_لا بود	2012-13	لاب الزاك ل	PP
1949	اولره فحليلات املام كاو	بېلىن چوپل الرحني	محوعد قوانين اسلام	tr
MAI	مطبوعات حرمتعدا وليثرى	زابر کمکاب	مفافين قركان الكيم	to
14.4	لوفه أملاميات لمامور	ميان سعد امتر حبين	مثيدا لوزهين (املامي قانون)	ry
142 &	سيدالغا فسينجشر ذلابود	لذبح الرحلى انبر	كام مسطع: اكيارج	72
1424	كييدج الع اسلام لا اور	اے تدبی کھید	<b>تاو</b> ن الحي إائبائي	PA .
14.64	قالوني كتب خاند	مير لمبالك مرفانى	<b>تا پ</b> نی فرا دے اسادی	F4
1424	اولره الى منت كرايي	<b>بی_ای</b> رش الدین	كالون شر بيرها	F4

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1904	سيخ غلام على اينذ سنز لامور	مولانا محمودا حن	قرآن مجيد	ro
1944	اداره معارف الحق كراچي	ندوی-ایم جعفر	قرآن، _ قانونی طلاق	<b>1</b> "Y
1922	اليم الطاف على پېلشر زيا مور	قد برالديناحم	راهو سنزل	rz
1922	مكتبه تغميرانسانيت لامور	إلو عبدالله محمد عن اسماعيل مثاري	للمحيح طارى شرييت	۳۸
IAAr	طاہر منز پر نثر ذکراچی	عبدالقيوم ناطق	صراط متغتم	7"4
19/19	مكتبه تغيرانيانية لامور	مولانا ابدالاعلى مودوري	تتغييم القرآن	(r°+
1/49	منجاب پر لس سالکوٹ	مولوی عبدالله آمین	تغيرالغرآن	۱۳
1901	نور محمه کار خانه کټ کراچی	علامه این کثیر	تغيركن كثير	rr
14++	نول کثور پر نتنگ پر ایس تکعنو	مولوي فخرالدين	تغيير قادري	٣٣
PAPI	اسلاك ببليش زلاجور	ايس شوكت على	تتيم مراث	<b>L</b> L
1977	ادار وتر جمان القر آن لا مور	مولانا او اد کلام آزاد	ترجمان القرآن	۵۳
19/1	منده آف سیٹ پرمٹنگ کراچی	مولانا بحير احمد	تعزيرات اسلام	۲٦